

THE CRITIC.

VOL. XXIII.—No. 595.

NOVEMBER 30, 1861.

Price 6d.; stamped 7d.

BOURNEMOUTH NATIONAL SANATORIUM FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST.—The existence of this valuable Charity depends on the response to this APPEAL.
Bankers—Messrs. Ransom and Co.
HENRY G. HEALD, Secretary.
Office, 41, Ludgate-hill.

BRITISH ANTI-TOBACCO SOCIETY.
President—H. E. GURNEY, Esq. Bankers—Barclay, Bevan, and Co. Injured health, and other bad effects of smoking exhibited in the Society's publication.
FITSMAN, 59, Paternoster-row, or by post of the Secretary.
MR. THOMAS REYNOLDS, 10, Camden-square, N.W.

MANCHESTER MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.—WANTED, A SECRETARY, to enter upon his duties on the 1st of February, 1862. Salary 10d. per annum. Applications, with testimonials, to be sent to the undersigned not later than the 14th of December next, endorsed "Application for Secretaryship."
By order, THOS. MARSHALL, Secretary.
David-street, Nov. 22, 1861.

MEMORIAL to the late Lord HERBERT.
A PUBLIC MEETING will be held at Willis's Rooms, King-street, St. James's, on Thursday next, the 28th inst., at which His Royal Highness the Duke of CAMBRIDGE will preside, for the purpose of adopting such measures as may result in an appropriate Memorial to the late lamented Lord Herbert.
His Royal Highness will take the Chair at 1 o'clock precisely.
J. STANDISH HALL, Secretary.
No. 208, Saville-row, November 23, 1861.

HOSPITAL for CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, Brompton, S.W.—One eighth of the entire mortality of the country results from diseases of the chest. This fact accounts for the vast number of sick persons seeking the benefits of this special charity, particularly in the winter months, when cold, want, and miserable homes, aggravate their sufferings. To turn them away would be cruel, to keep all the wards open MONEY is REQUIRED. Donations and subscriptions will be thankfully received by Messrs. WILLIAMS, DEACON, and Co., 20, Birchington-lane; also by the other leading bankers, and at the Hospital.
HENRY DOBBIN, Sec.

ROYAL DRAMATIC COLLEGE.—A FULL-DRESS BALL (the profits of which will be applied to the building of the central hall) will take place at Willis's Rooms, King-street, St. James's-square, on Wednesday, the 4th Decr., 1861.
Admission, solely by vouchers, to be obtained from the Stewards. Gentlemen's tickets, one guinea; ladies' do., 15s.; including a champagne supper, and wines, lices, and other refreshments during the whole of the evening.
Code and Ticket's Book, Conducted by Mr. Charles Cootte.
Vouchers may be obtained of the Stewards, and must be exchanged for tickets at the offices of the College, 15, Bedford-street, Covent-garden, on or before the 2nd of December, or at one of the following places: Mr. SAM'S Royal Library, 1, St. James's-square; Mr. J. W. ANSON, 33, Old Bond-street; Messrs. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street; Messrs. KEITH, PROWSE, and Co., 48, Chancery-lane.
J. W. ANSON, Secretary.
Committee Rooms, 15, Bedford-street, Covent-garden, Nov. 1861.

THE NATIONAL HALL ASSOCIATION (Limited).
Musical Director and Conductor—MR. ALFRED MELLON.
Capital 20,000l., in 4000 shares of 5l.
The object of this Association is to erect a Temporary Hall, and to give a series of twelve or more grand concerts between May and October, 1862, on the most attractive possible scale.
A piece of ground has been secured immediately adjacent to the International Exhibition Building, at Kensington.
The Hall will cover an area of 22,500 feet will be circular in form, and will be erected at a cost of about 15,000l., including internal fittings and rent of site for the year.
The building will afford accommodation for an audience of 10,000 persons, besides an orchestra, capable of holding from 1000 to 1200 performers, there will be also refreshment rooms, cloak rooms, &c.
The musical performances will be under the direction of Mr. Alfred Mellon, and the object of the Association being that Music, as one of the fine arts, shall be brought before the public concurrently with the International Exhibition, the services of the greatest musical artists of the day, both vocal and instrumental, will be secured.
The promoters of the Association anticipate, from calculations made from previous results of large festive performances, and also from the Hall being engaged by other musical societies, that the efforts of the association will be successful, and that the shareholders will reap a large profit.
A considerable part of the capital has already been subscribed, and gentlemen desirous of promoting the objects of the Association are requested to send their names and addresses to EDWARD L. PARAKER, Esq., the Secretary pro tem., at the temporary offices of the Association, at No. 442, Oxford-street, W.C., where a plan of the contemplated building may be seen.

DRAWING TAUGHT to Pupils who live beyond the reach of masters.—A PROFESSOR of DRAWING—Pupil of the late David Cox—has matured a System, and tested it by eight years' experience, for teaching Drawing through the medium of the post-office.
References to Pupils who have been taught by this method, with full particulars, forwarded on application to Mr. C. F. WILLIAMS, 9, Park-place, Southampton.

SECRETARY.—The promoters of an important public undertaking desire the CO-OPERATION of a GENTLEMAN, of business experience and available means, to take his share in the preliminary expenses, subject to the usual conditions of repayment. Full information given to applicants of experience and independent pecuniary resources.—Address "C. E.," Post-office, Victoria-street, St. John's-wood.

MR. and Mrs. CHARLES MATTHEWS at HOME, at Her Majesty's Concert Room, Haymarket.
EVERY EVENING, except Saturday, at a quarter before 8. Saturday afternoon at a quarter before 3. Reminiscences, in Eight Chapters. Part I. The Romance. Part II. The Reality.
Prices of admission—dress stalls, 5s.; dress circle, 4s.; first circle, 3s.; area, 2s.; gallery, 1s.; private boxes, 12 12s. No extra charge for looking. Private boxes, stalls, and places may be secured at the box-office, which is open daily from ten till five; and at Mr. MITCHELL's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street.

THE PRESS.

LITERARY EMPLOYMENT WANTED.
Abstracts or Indices made: Translations from French or Latin &c. &c. First-rate references.
Address "W. T.," 94, Carlton-road, Kentish-town, N.W.

TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS.—A gentleman of first-rate abilities and practical experience, is now open to an ENGAGEMENT on a Metropolitan or Provincial Paper, as EDITOR or SUB-EDITOR, on moderate terms.—Address "B. W.," (No. 501), Carnarvon Office, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

TO AUTHORS, PUBLISHERS, and NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS.—A lady, thoroughly experienced in literary matters, good musical critic, perfect mistress of French and Italian, desires a RE-ENGAGEMENT. An apt translator, amanuensis, and corrector of the press.
"M. S. S.," Pelham Library, Pelham-road, Brompton.

NEWSPAPER COPYRIGHT and PLANT FOR SALE.—C. MITCHELL and Co., Agents for the sale and purchase of Newspaper Property, have for DISPOSAL AN OLD-ESTABLISHED LIBERAL PROVINCIAL PAPER, published in an important town in the South of England. In consequence of the decease of the proprietor, the property will be disposed of at a sacrifice. Immediate application should be made.
12 and 13, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street, E.C.

THE ARTS.

FRENCH GALLERY, 120, Pall-mall.
THE NINTH ANNUAL WINTER EXHIBITION OF CABINET PICTURES, by living British artists, is now OPEN daily, from half-past ten to five. Admission 1s.

BURFORD'S PANORAMA.—Now RE-OPENED with a new Panorama of NAPLES; also Messina and Switzerland. Day and evening. Admission reduced to 1s. Friday 2s. 6d. Open morning, from 10 till 5; evening, 7 till 10. Leicester-square.

LEIGH'S SCHOOL OF FINE ART, 79, Newman-street, Oxford-street.—Conducted by Mr. THOMAS HEATHERLEY.—Hours of Study, from 10 to 4 a.m., and from 7 to 10 p.m. Living Model five hours daily. Ladies and Gentlemen prepared for the Royal Academy. A fine gallery of casts. Life and Costume Models alternate evenings.—Monthly Fee, 7s. 6d. A Lady desirous of a thorough Art-education, can be received as a boarder.

GEORGE MEDCALFE, Esq.—The advertiser possesses a fine PORTRAIT, by Zoffany, painted in 1763, of George Medcalfe, Esq., of the Customs service, who resided at Merton about that time. Any relatives or friends desirous of possessing the portrait, which is a fine specimen of the master, can have particulars on application by letter to "J. T.," 42, Cloudestry-terrace, Liverpool-road, London.

TO PRINTER'S ASSISTANTS, REPOSITORY OF ARTS, &c.—WANTED, immediately, at W. H. Mason's Repository of Arts, Brighton, a respectable and experienced ASSISTANT, a single man, who is capable, with others, of conducting a business, and managing the books; also Wanted, a Youth, accustomed to mounting prints, passe-partouts, &c.

PICTURES.—MR. FLATOU'S LAST EXHIBITION of high-class MODERN PICTURES, at Messrs. Howard and Leggett's Gallery, 28, Cornhill.—Mr. Flatou begs to announce that he has opened the above gallery with his choice collection prior to his retiring from picture dealing, as in future he intends devoting his entire attention to the exhibition and publication of the forthcoming important work by W. P. Frith, R.A., "The Railway Station." The collection includes some of the choicest specimens by the most distinguished members of the Royal Academy and other eminent artists. Admission free on presentation of private address card.

EXHIBITION of WATER-COLOUR DRAWING.—ROYAL MANCHESTER INSTITUTION.
—In order to afford a more especial recognition of the claims of Water-colour Art than is possible at the General Annual Exhibition in the Autumn, the Council have again determined to OPEN AN EXHIBITION of WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS in APRIL NEXT, and the opportunity of Exhibiting will not be confined to artists and private individuals, but will be extended to the trade generally. The Exhibition will continue open until the end of June, and Drawings will be received under regulations stated in the usual printed circular. Works should be forwarded so as to arrive not later than April 10.
Mr. JOSEPH GREEN, of 14, Charles-street, Middlesex Hospital, will take charge of any works sent to him to forward. Parties willing to contribute, are requested to communicate particulars to the Honorary Secretary as early as possible, as it is desirable to ascertain the extent of the proposed Exhibition, and what space will be required. H. COOK, Hon. Sec.

MUSIC.

MOZART'S celebrated QUINTET, for Clarinet and Stringed Instruments.—Owing to the enthusiastic manner in which this work was received at the last MONDAY POPULAR CONCERT it will be repeated on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 9. Executants—MM. LAZARUS, Vieuxtemps, L. Ries, H. Webb, and Paque.
Tickets at CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

M. VIEUXTEMPS at the MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS.—The Director begs to announce that this celebrated violinist, who has been expressly engaged for these concerts, will appear on Monday evening next, Dec. 2, being the last night but two of his engagement, which cannot possibly be prolonged.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

**MR. CHAS. HALLE, at the MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, St. James's-hall, on Monday evening next, December 2, being his last appearance at these Concerts before Christmas, on which occasion he will PERFORM Beethoven's Sonata in E minor, op. 90, for pianoforte alone; and with M. Vieuxtemps, Dusek's celebrated Sonata in G, for pianoforte and violin.
Sofa stalls, 5s.; balcony 3s. Admission 1s. Tickets at CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.**

HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS (the QUEEN'S CONCERT ROOMS).—These celebrated Rooms are now undergoing a thorough re-decoration, and will be ready in a few weeks for Concerts, Balls, Public Meetings, Lectures, &c., also for Sabbath Services.
For terms and other particulars apply to Messrs. ROBERT COCKS and Co., 6, New Burlington-street, Regent-street, W.
N.B. The Cellars and Vaults may be engaged for Warehousing purposes by a Wine or other Merchant.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, St. James's-hall.—ON MONDAY EVENING next, Dec. 2, BEETHOVEN'S GRAND SEPTETT in E flat will be performed. For full particulars see programme. Executants—M. Vieuxtemps (his last appearance but two), Mr. Charles Halle (his last appearance before Christmas), MM. L. Ries, H. Webb, Lazarus, C. Harper, Chisholm, Severo, and Paque. Vocalists—Mlle. Florence Lancia and Miss Lettler. Conductor—Mr. Benedict.
Sofa stalls, 5s.; balcony, 3s.; admission, 1s.
Tickets at CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street; and CRAMER and HARMON'S, Regent-street; KEITH, PROWSE, and Co., 48, Chancery-lane; and at ALSTON'S Ticket-office, 28, Piccadilly.

THE MUSICAL SOCIETY of LONDON.
Fourth Season, 1862.—Conductor of the Orchestra, Mr. ALFRED MELLON. MEMBERS' TICKETS for 1862 will be READY for DELIVERY at Messrs. CRAMER, BEALE, and Woods, 201, Regent-street, on and after December 1, 1861. Information relative to the admission of new members, and the scheme for 1862, may be obtained of Messrs. CRAMER and Co., and of the Hon. Secretary.
N.B. The remaining Meetings for Choral Practice, under the direction of Mr. Henry Smart, will be held this year at the Marlborough Institution, on Tuesday evenings, November 19 and 26, December 3rd, 10th, and 17th. Vide back of members' tickets for 1861.
CHARLES SALAMAN, Hon. Secretary, 36, Baker-street, Portman-square, W.
St. James's Hall, 28, Piccadilly.

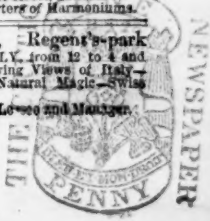
CRYSTAL PALACE.—In accordance with general desire, M. BLONDIN will commence a renewed engagement of a Series of Daily Performances on the TIGHT ROPE, on Monday, December 9th.
The encomiums lavished on the occasion of M. Blondin's display of these marvellous feats last summer, renders it unnecessary to dilate upon them. For their complete display, a platform will be erected immediately in front of the Great Orchestra, the rope being fixed a few feet above the lowest step of the orchestra.
The Performances, accompanied by the full Orchestral Bands, will be varied daily.
Admission, One shilling. Schools of ten or more pupils will be admitted at half price.
M. Blondin's performance will commence at Three o'clock each day.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.—Under the Management of Miss LOUISA PYNE and Mr. W. HARRISON.
Monday, December 2nd, and every evening until further notice, Balfe's new Opera of THE PURITAN'S DAUGHTER. (Libretto by J. V. Bridgeman.) Supported by Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Susan Pyne, Messrs. Stanley, Henri Corri, George Honey, A. St. Albans, Pater, C. Leali, Wallworth, T. Distin, E. Dusek, and W. Harrison. Conductor, Mr. ALFRED MELLON. The new Scenery by Mr. William Calcott.
Private Boxes from 10s. 6d. to 4s. 4s.; Stalls 7s.; Dress Circle 5s.; Amphitheatre Stalls 3s.; Pit 2s. 6d.; Amphitheatre 1s. Commence at Seven.
Box-office open daily from 10 till 5. No charge for booking. Stage Manager, Mr. Leigh Murray. Acting Manager, Mr. Edward Murray.

THE BURLINGTON ALBUM for 1862, of Pianoforte, Vocal, and Dance Music, printed on superfine paper, elegantly illustrated and bound, gilt edges, &c. Price 15s. Contents: Abt. Franz, The only I love; Song—Faust, Carl, of Breslau, Minnie; Polka Mazurka—Wallace, Vincent, Souvenir des Indes Orientales, Melodie; Piano Solo—Lindsay, Miss M. The Marine's Song—Faust, Carl, of Breslau, The Sprite; Galop—Richards, Brinley, The Mountaineer's Lay; Piano Solo—Favager, Ernest Aurele, The Rose of Roses; Valse—Richards, Brinley, The Vale; Song—West, G. F., Heloise; Bagatelle de Salon, pour Piano—Lelme, Alphons, L'Allegresse; Valse brillante—Frierker, Anne, Gentle Clare; Ballad—Wright, Adam, The Dawn of Day; Polka—Glover, Stephen, The Pride of the Ocean; Quadrille—Wrighton, W. T., An Evening Prayer; Sacred Song.
London: ROBERT COCKS and Co., New Burlington-street, Regent-street, W. Music Publishers to Her Majesty and the Emperor Napoleon III.

WHEATSTONE'S HARMONIUMS
(English), in solid oak cases, manufactured by them, have the full compass of keys, are of the best quality of tone, best workmanship and material, and do not require tuning.
Guineas.
New Patent, five octaves, from CC. double pedals 6
(The best and cheapest Harmonium made.)
With One Stop, oak case (reduced price) 9
Pleasant Piano Model, One Stop polished (unique wind indicator) 10
(With soft and distinct tone, and projecting fingerboard.)
With Two Stops, one set and a-half of vibrators (polished case) 12
(The extra upper half-set of vibrators adds wonderfully to the effect of the treble, and produces a beautiful diapason-like quality of sound.)
With Three Stops, large size, organ tones (polished case) 15
With Five Stops, two sets of vibrators, ditto 22
With Eight Stops, two sets of vibrators, ditto 24
With Ten Stops, three sets of vibrators, ditto 30
(The best and most effective instrument made.)
For particular description of the above, and other Harmoniums in rosewood and mahogany cases, see Messrs. Wheatstone and Co.'s Illustrated Catalogue, which may be had of them gratis and post-free on application.
The only Exhibition Prize Medalist for Harmoniums, 1851.
An Extensive Assortment of French Harmoniums by Alexandre (including all the latest improvements) at prices from 5 guineas to 150 guineas.
WHEATSTONE and Co., Inventors and Patentees of the Concertina, 20, Conduit-street, Regent-street, London.
The Original Manufacturers and Importers of Harmoniums.

ROYAL COLOSSEUM, Regent's-park and Albany-street, OPEN DAILY, from 12 to 4 and from 7 to 10. Admission 1s. Dissolving Views of Italy—Ladies' Rifle Volunteer Company—Naum's Magic—Swiss Cottage—Mountain Torrent, &c.
Dr. BACHOFFNER, F.R.S., Sole Leassee and Manager.



SALES BY AUCTION.

Full-mall—Very choice Water-colour Drawings and Pictures, the property of a Gentleman.

MESSRS. FOSTER will **SELL** by AUCTION, at the Gallery, 54, Pall-mall, on WEDNESDAY, December 11, at One precisely, modern ENGLISH PICTURES and WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS, of high class, including the small, but beautiful collection of Jno. Parker, Esq., late of Sydenham. In the sale will be found good, and in many cases important, examples of the following great talent, viz.:

J. Absolon.	J. F. Herring, sen.	Wm. Shayer, sen.
G. Arncliffe.	G. Hardy.	C. Stanfield, R.A.
Charles Baxter.	J. D. Harding.	A. Solomon.
H. J. Boddington.	Wm. Hunt.	George Smith.
T. S. Cooper.	J. Linnell, sen.	Frederick Taylor.
A.R.A.	C. Landseer.	J. M. W. Turner, R.A.
E. Duncan.	H. O'Neill, A.R.A.	W. Cave Thomas.
Mrs. Duffield.	P. F. Poole, R.A.	J. Varley.
P. de Wint.	R. S. Roberts.	R. Westall, R.A.

Birkett Foster.
No. 54, Pall-mall. Catalogues are preparing, and will be forwarded on application.

PARIS.—To be SOLD by AUCTION, at the Hôtel Dronot, No. 5, rue Dronot, Salle No. 1, by Mr. CHARLES PILLET, the Auctioneer (assisted by Mr. MANNHEIM), on WEDNESDAY, the 4th December, 1861, at half-past three o'clock precisely, THREE magnificent JARDINIÈRES in the form of fane, of ancient Sevres porcelain (gote tendre), on a rose ground, à la Dubarry, with medallions of landscapes in the old style of decorations. They may be viewed privately on Tuesday, the 3rd December, from twelve to three o'clock, and publicly on Wednesday, the 4th December (the day of sale), from twelve till three o'clock.

Printed notices and cards for private view may be had of Mr. CHARLES PILLET, the Auctioneer, 11, rue de Choiseul, Paris; and of MM. MANNHEIM, 10, rue de la Paix, Paris.

PARIS.—To be SOLD by AUCTION, at the Hôtel des Commissaires Priseurs, No. 5, rue Dronot, Paris, by Mr. DELBEGUE CORMONT, the Auctioneer (assisted by Mr. CLEMENT), on MONDAY, the 2nd December, 1861, and following days, at One o'clock precisely, a collection of ENGRAVINGS, Drawings, Paintings, and Objects of Art, forming the cabinet of the late Monsieur Van-OS, flower-painter, deceased; comprising several handsome engravings from Berghem, Albert Dürer, Van Dyck, Claude Le Lorrain, Karel Dujardin, Lucas de Leyde, Ostade, Rembrandt, Martin Schouyner, Teniers, Marc Antoine, Rainaldi, &c.; several fine drawings by various masters, comprising Rembrandt and Wouverman, with a few paintings by different masters, and a number of objects of art, which may be viewed the day preceding the sale, from 12 till 4 o'clock.

Catalogues of the sale may be had of Mr. DELBEGUE CORMONT, the Auctioneer, No. 5, rue de Provence; Mr. CLEMENT, Printseller to the Imperial Library; and of Mr. DIROS, Appraiser of Paintings and Curiosities, 33, rue Lepelletier, Paris.

The Valuable Library of the late T. E. PLINT, Esq., removed from Leeds.

SOUTHGATE and BARKETT will **SELL** by AUCTION, at their Rooms, 22, Fleet-street, on WEDNESDAY, December 4, and following day, the valuable LIBRARY, including a variety of choice Illustrations, and Modern Standard Publications, amongst which will be found—In Folio: The Royal Gallery of British Art, artists' proofs, the complete work, in 48 portfolios, published at 144 guineas; five copies of the Turner Gallery, artist's proofs, the complete work, in 20 portfolios, published at 40 guineas; the Florence Gallery, 4 vols. in 1 vol. calfs.; Girard's Specimens of Ornamental Art, in a Spanish mahogany case; Front and Harding's Views in Switzerland and Italy, proofs, 2 vols. morocco elegant; Goldsmith's Deserted Village, illustrated by the Etching Club, largest paper, only a few printed of this; Etched Thoughts, by the Etching Club, morocco elegant; Œuvres de Ary Scheffer, 50 plates; Houbraken's Heads, turkey morocco elegant; Shaw's Ornaments, russia—In Quarto: Finde's Illustrations to Byron, in 1 vol. calfs.; 3 vols. morocco elegant; Turner's Illustrations to Scott, morocco elegant; Scott's Provincial Antiquities of Scotland, large paper, proofs, 2 vols. russia; Finde's Illustrations to the Bible, proofs, 2 vols. calfs. elegant; Conybeare and Howson's Life and Epistles of St. Paul, 2 vols. russia elegant; Clifton's Fasti Hellenici, 3 vols. russia; Dalcry's Powers of the Creator, with the Supplement, 3 vols.; Burnett on Painting, in 1 vol. calfs.; In Octavo: Dibdin's Bibliographical Decameron, 3 vols. russia; Dibdin's Tour in France, and the Northern Counties of England and Scotland, 5 vols. fine copies, in russia; Bridgewater Treatises, a complete set, 12 vols.; Aldine Poets, 40 vols.; Knight's Pictorial Shakspeare, 12 vols. calfs.; Gibbon's Rome, by Dr. Smith, 8 vols.; Gibbon's Exposition of the Parables, &c., 9 vols.; Yarell's Works; Penny Cyclopaedia, 27 vols.

Catalogues forwarded on receipt of two stamps.

THE BOOKSELLERS' RECORD.

TO BOOKSELLERS.—WANTED, by an experienced ASSISTANT (wholesale and retail), an ENGAGEMENT. Salary not a consideration. Apply by letter to "W. A." care of Mr. J. Gilbert, 18, Gracechurch-street, City.

TO WHOLESALE STATIONERS.—WANTED, by a single young man of good address, a SITUATION as COLLECTOR, or in any capacity where business qualifications would be appreciated. Good account. References unexceptionable, and cash security if required.—"L. F.," 30, Cross-street, Islington, N.

TO PRINTERS, PUBLISHERS, AUTHORS, &c.—WANTED, by an experienced reader, partially engaged, additional EMPLOYMENT in PRESS READING, Index Compiling, Manuscript Copying, Copy Preparing, or some other subordinate literary employment. Address "G. L." Bedford Coffeehouse, Bedford-row, W.C.

TO BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, and NEWS AGENTS.—WANTED, by a young man in his 23rd year, who is fully conversant with the above businesses, a situation as ASSISTANT or CLERK, having been engaged as a superintending clerk in a bank. Town or country. Address "B. A." Bull's Library, New Quebec-street, Portman-square, W.

TO STATIONERS.—WANTED, a SITUATION as ASSISTANT, by a young man, who thoroughly understands the Account-book and General Stationery Business. Can be well recommended by present employers.—Address J. ASHORE, 61, Fleet-street, E.C.

TO STATIONERS.—An ASSISTANT REQUIRED, of good address and unexceptionable references, for the retail trade. Apply to Mr. ARNOLD, 29, Poultry.

TO STATIONERS.—WANTED, an ASSISTANT at the counter, and occasionally to solicit orders. He must thoroughly understand the account-book trade. Address, stating last employers, age, and salary expected, to NIXSON and PARKER, 43, Mark-lane, City. Personal applications will not be attended to.

STATIONERS' TOWN TRAVELLERS. WANTED, by a retail house in the city, a PERSON in the above capacity. One used to the counter and having some connection preferred. Address "M. P.," Mr. Ward's, 10, Bishopsgate-street-Within.

TO STATIONERS' ASSISTANTS.—WANTED a YOUNG MAN, who thoroughly understands the business, and is a good accountant. Unexceptionable references required. Apply by letter, with full particulars and amount of salary required, to "C. R.," care of R. Stapleton, Esq., New Broad-street, City.

TO STATIONERS, BOOKSELLERS, and OTHERS.—Two Miles from Oxford-street, Messrs. BAYLY and NEWMAN have been desired to SELL the TRADE of a BOOKSELLER and STATIONER, together with a PUBLIC LIBRARY. About 3000 required. Apply to Messrs. BAYLY and NEWMAN, Auctioneers and Valuers, 10, George-yard, Lombard-street, E.C.

THE EDUCATIONAL REGISTRY.

APPOINTMENTS OFFERED.

FULL particulars of the following Appointments Offered are entered on the *Gratuitous Educational Registry*. This Registry may be inspected, or further particulars will be supplied to applicants by letter, without payment of any fee. Address the GRATUITOUS EDUCATIONAL REGISTRY, Office, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C. Notice.—Applicants by letter should quote the number of the "Box" in each case, to facilitate reference; and also inclose two stamps for the reply.

HEAD MASTER of the High and Commercial Schools, in Liverpool. He must be competent to advise and assist in the management of the evening school of the institute. A minimum salary of 450l. will be guaranteed. Application, with copies of testimonials, to be sent in by the 21st inst. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4964, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

FIRST CLASSICAL MASTER (non-resident) in a school near Dublin. Skill in teaching Greek and Latin composition, and competency to maintain discipline, are essential. Salary 200l. Wanted on the 1st of February, 1862. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4963, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

TUTOR in a Gentleman's family in Shropshire, to teach four youths from 5 to 11 years' of age. Latin, Greek, geography, history, English, and drawing, also Euclid. Salary 60l. A middle aged gentleman, and one accustomed to tutoring, would be preferred. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4968, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

SECOND ASSISTANT MASTER, in a first-class private school near London. Required at Christmas, a conscientious earnest minded man, of good attainments, and some scholastic experience; prepared also to take part in the general superintendence. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4970, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

SECOND MASTER for an endowed school in the City of London. His duties will be to assist the head master in classics, mathematics, divinity, and general literature. Salary 300l. per annum. Application to be made, accompanied by testimonials, on or before Dec. 11. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4972, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

ASSISTANT MASTER in a Lancashire academy of good repute, competent to a course of study adapted to Oxford Middle-Class Examinations. Two assistant masters reside, and there is considerable domestic comfort. A knowledge of French or Latin desirable. Salary, with board and lodging, from 40l. to 50l. per annum. Duty alternate. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4974, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

JUNIOR MASTER in a Lancashire academy of good repute, to assist in mathematics. Salary, with board and lodging, from 35l. to 40l. per annum. Duty alternate. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4975, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

SUPERIOR PARISHIAN PROTESTANT TEACHER in a ladies' school in Monmouthshire. To teach French thoroughly, German, pianoforte, and singing. Must be a member of the Church of England, and of strict religious principles; must also possess experience in school teaching and school discipline. Applicants to state age, salary required, and other particulars. Wanted after the Christmas vacation. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4978, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNESS in a Lincolnshire school, consisting of six boarder and several day pupils. Attainments required, first-rate music and arithmetic, which entirely devolve upon the governess, also French and English. A comfortable home, but not a large salary, offered. Wanted at Christmas. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4980, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNESS of decided piety, obliging disposition, and good address; also, thoroughly competent to teach music and singing, besides the ordinary routine of an English education. The vacancy will occur at Christmas, in a ladies' school in Yorkshire. Applicants to state age, time spent in last situation, salary desired, &c. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4982, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNESS in a small school, in the suburbs of London, to assist in teaching English generally. As the duties are light no salary will be given, but a comfortable home may be depended on. A young lady from the country, and about 18 or 20 years of age, would be preferred. A knowledge of music and singing desirable. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4984, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNESS. Wanted after Christmas a lady who is experienced in tuition, a member of the Established Church, and capable of imparting a sound English education, with French, music, and drawing. Unexceptionable references required. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4986, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNESS in a clergyman's family in the country, for several children under 9 years of age. A French or German lady would be preferred, but she must be a communicant in the Church of England. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4988, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNESS. Wanted, in an English family residing at the Cape of Good Hope, a superior young lady, who is capable of imparting a thorough English education, with French, music, &c. Unexceptionable references will be required. Applicants to state salary and other particulars. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4990, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

ENGLISH GOVERNESS in a Yorkshire school. She must be competent, a member of the Church of England, and not over 25 years of age. Good references required. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4992, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

FRENCH and GERMAN TEACHER in a Yorkshire school. Wanted, a foreign lady, not over 25 years of age, to instruct in the above languages. She must be competent, a member of the Church of England, and able to give good references. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4994, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

FRENCH GOVERNESS. Required in a gentleman's family in the country, and for the winter months, a French lady, to teach and speak (exclusively) her own language; also to give instruction in music. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4996, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

FRENCH NURSERY GOVERNESS wanted by a lady residing in Scotland. Must be able to teach French, English, and music; she will also have to take the entire charge of two little girls. Applicants to state terms, age, &c. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 4998, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

MUSICAL GOVERNESS in a Yorkshire school. Must be first rate both in instrumental and vocal music, also a member of the Church of England, and not over 25 years of age. Good references required. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 5000, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

OCCASIONAL MORNING GOVERNESS in the neighbourhood of Clapham-park, where there is a resident French governess. Must be capable of imparting a thorough English education to two little girls about the ages of 11 and 12. Some knowledge of the Pestalozzian system would be a recommendation. Applicants to state attainments and salary required. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 5002, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

RESIDENT FRENCH TEACHER in a ladies' establishment. She must be a Parisian, of lady-like manners, and a Protestant. Applicants to state age, length of residence in England, and to give references. Will be required in February next. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 5004, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

APPOINTMENTS WANTED. Full particulars of the following Appointments Wanted are entered on the *Gratuitous Educational Registry*. This Registry may be inspected, or further particulars will be supplied to applicants by letter, without payment of any fee. Address the GRATUITOUS EDUCATIONAL REGISTRY, Office, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C. Notice.—Applicants by letter should quote the number of the "Box" in each case, to facilitate reference; and also inclose two stamps for reply.

AS DAILY TUTOR; in or near London preferred, otherwise abroad, and in a good family; age 35. Teaches mathematics, English, arithmetic, geography, writing, history, elementary classics, &c. &c. Has been twice master in a training college, and three years tutor in a nobleman's family in Hungary. Can give many references to ladies and gentlemen in England; is a good companion for youths, and of very great and varied experience. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 9445, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

ENGLISH, DRAWING, MATHEMATICS, and FRENCH. A gentleman, age 33, many years professor of the theory and practice of education, and very successful with backward pupils, wishes to take charge of boys, or otherwise give assistance during the vacation, on moderate terms. He is a good disciplinarian, and possesses excellent recommendations. He is also open to a permanent offer. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 9447, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GERMAN and FRENCH TEACHER. A German gentleman (Dr. Ph.), well experienced in tuition, is desirous of giving private lessons in the German and French languages and literature, in or near London. Was formerly professor in the University of Geneva; has lately held a resident tutorship in this country. Age 34. Terms, 4s. per hour; for periods of longer duration, by agreement. A temporary engagement as a resident tutor not objected to. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 9449, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

MASTERSHIP or TUTORSHIP, resident or non-resident, by a graduate of Cambridge, and late second master in a grammar school. Age 24. Salary from 80l. to 100l. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 9451, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS MATHEMATICAL TUTOR, or an engagement in a gentleman's family, by a graduate of Cambridge, who has had ten years' experience in tuition, and is competent to take high mathematics, Latin, Greek, French (acquired on the Continent), and the usual branches of a liberal education. Has been engaged for nearly three years in the Military School, Enfield. Salary, if resident, not less than 80l.; otherwise, 100l. Age 37. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 9453, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS RESIDENT or VISITING TUTOR. In a nobleman's or gentleman's family, or as MASTER in a grammar school. Is competent to teach algebra, trigonometry, arithmetic, Euclid, English, and drawing. Address, stating salary, &c. inclosing two stamps, Box 9455, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS TUTOR in a family or ASSISTANT in a school. A gentleman, formerly a member of the University of Oxford, desires to occupy his afternoons or mornings in teaching the Greek and Latin classics, history, geography, arithmetic, &c. High testimonials. Terms 20l. per annum. Localities London. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 9457, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS TUTOR, resident or non-resident, and
in or near London, by the son of a clergyman. Is able to instruct in Latin, Greek, Euclid, sound English, algebra, and arithmetic; possesses some knowledge of land-surveying. Has had six years' experience in tuition, and been for three years the second master of a Westmoreland grammar-school. Age 25. Salary required, if resident 60*l.*, if non-resident 120*l.* per annum. Address, including two stamps, Box 9459, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS TUTOR, by a Parisian gentleman and
graduate of the University of France. Is capable of teaching French thoroughly, a little drawing, Latin, and junior mathematics. Has had ten years' experience and can give good references. Age 34. Address, including two stamps, Box 9461, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS TUTOR. A gentleman, age 24, with
five years' experience in first class schools, will be at liberty at the close of the present quarter. Acquirements classics, junior mathematics and drawing. Address, including two stamps, Box 9463, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS TUTOR or MASTER, by a gentleman
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B.A., and French prizeman of London University, will be open to an engagement for giving private lessons or lessons to classes in schools in French, classics, or elementary mathematics after the 25th inst., in or near London. References of the highest character. Address, including two stamps, Box 9467, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS VISITING TUTOR in London. A
gentleman who is accustomed to tuition, and has studied at University College, London desires an engagement as above. Qualifications: classics, mathematics, French, and the usual routine of a sound English education. Terms moderate. Address, including two stamps, Box 9469, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS ASSISTANT MASTER or TUTOR,
by a gentleman who has had five years' experience in tuition, and is competent to teach moderate classics and mathematics, French (acquired in France), and the usual routine of a sound English education. Age 24. Address, including two stamps, Box 9471, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS ASSISTANT in a school or TUTOR in
a family (resident or non-resident). Qualifications: Latin, mathematics, and English. Has been long engaged in preparing pupils for all the public examinations, and was for several years mathematical Master in a Royal Military Institution. Age 40. Address, including two stamps, Box 9473, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS ASSISTANT MASTER after Christ-
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AS GOVERNESS in a family in the country,
by a young lady who has just completed an engagement in a clergyman's family and wishes for a re-engagement after Christmas. She instructs in English, French, Latin, and music. Age 20. Salary not less than 20*l.* Address, including two stamps, Box 9479, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS or COMPANION, by a
young lady who is experienced in tuition, possessed of high testimonials, and capable of teaching English in all its branches. French, music, singing, drawing, calligraphy, and dancing. Was educated in London, and is a member of the Established Church. Age 24. Salary not less than 25*l.* No objection to travel or go abroad. Address, including two stamps, Box 9481, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS or COMPANION in a
private family, during the Christmas vacation, by a French Protestant lady. She is 24 years of age, and competent to teach her own language and English if required. Good references will be given and required. She desires 1*l.* per week and travelling expenses, but as a comfortable home is the principal object sought, remuneration would be of secondary importance. Address, including two stamps, Box 9483, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS. A young German lady
is desirous of meeting with an engagement. She has been accustomed to tuition, and her accent is of the purest order. She is also highly musical, and can therefore with confidence undertake the instruction of music, both vocal and instrumental. References can be given. Address, including two stamps, Box 9485, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS to young children in a
quiet family (a clergyman's preferred), by a young lady, whose acquirements are English, music, and the rudiments of French. She has been, during the last fourteen months governess pupil in a school in the suburbs of London. Age 22. Salary proposed from 1*l.* to 20*l.* Address, including two stamps, Box 9487, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS in a family (resident or
non-resident) by a young lady who has resided in France, and is accustomed to tuition. Was educated at the Clergy Daughters' School. Teaches English, French, music, and the rudiments of drawing. Age 25. Address, including two stamps, "Box 9489," 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS to young children, or
to assist a lady, both in her domestic affairs and in the education of her children. Advertiser is competent to teach English, elementary French, and music. Her last engagement was in the family of a professional gentleman, to whom reference can be made. Age 38. Salary not less than 30*l.* Address, including two stamps, Box 9491, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS. Required, by a young
lady, who has had five years' experience in tuition, and who will be disengaged at Christmas, an engagement in a clergyman's or private gentleman's family. Her acquirements are English thoroughly, French, music, drawing, and the rudiments of German. Locality desired, not beyond twelve or fifteen miles from London. Salary 30*l.* and board. References to clergyman. Address, including two stamps, Box 9493, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS or COMPANION
during the Christmas vacation (beginning the 18th of December), by a native of Hanover, and a Lutheran Protestant; aged 31. She teaches music and French besides her own language, and also English if required, as she has been nearly nine years in her present situation. She has on former occasions received one guinea per week and travelling expenses, but she would value a happy home more than a pecuniary remuneration. Address, including two stamps, Box 9495, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS in a school or private
family. Age 28. Is a member of the Church of England, and competent to teach the usual branches of an English education, with French, music, and singing (acquired of eminent masters). Has had experience in tuition for some years, and can give very good references. High salary not so much an object as a comfortable home. Address, including two stamps, Box 9497, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS AFTERNOON GOVERNESS in or
London, by a lady whose mornings are already engaged in tuition. She can be well recommended, is experienced in her profession, and teaches English thoroughly, French, and music. Age 30. Salary from 20*l.* Address, including two stamps, Box 9499, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS DAILY GOVERNESS, in or near
London, and to children under 10 years of age, by a young lady of cheerful and obliging disposition, and competent to instruct in English, the rudiments of French, and music. Would be willing to make herself useful in any way not menial. Age 28. Salary not less than 25*l.* Address, including two stamps, Box 9501, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS DAILY or RESIDENT GOVERNESS,
or as COMPANION, by a young lady whose attainments are English generally, French (acquired from a Parisian), drawing, and music. She can give good references, and would not object to go on the Continent. Age 23. Address, including two stamps, Box 9503, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS DAILY or AFTERNOON GOVER-
NESS, has had four years' experience in tuition, and can teach English generally, Parisian French (conversationally and grammatically), music, singing, drawing, and the rudiments of German, Italian, and Latin. Age 24. Excellent testimonials. Address, including two stamps, Box 9505, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS ENGLISH GOVERNESS in Germany.
A young English lady wishes to enter a first-class Protestant school in Germany, where in return for a small premium and teaching her own language, she would have the full benefit of the masters. Address, stating terms, &c., Box 9507, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS FINISHING GOVERNESS in a private
family, by a lady of considerable experience in tuition, and whose attainments are English, French, Italian, drawing, and music. Will be disengaged at Christmas. Can give good references. Address, including two stamps, Box 9509, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GERMAN FINISHING
GOVERNESS in a nobleman's or gentleman's family, by a German Protestant, who has been educated in German families of distinction in England and Ireland. She is a first-rate musician (piano, singing, and thorough bass), speaks German and French with pure accent, and can instruct in all the branches of a superior English education. Age 27. A liberal salary required. References and testimonials of the highest character can be given. Address, including two stamps, Box 9511, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS RESIDENT or DAILY GOVERNESS,
by a lady of very great experience in tuition, and who has travelled in France, Italy, and Spain with a family. She is thoroughly competent to impart a good English education, with French, music, drawing (flower and landscape in water-colours), and the rudiments of Latin and German. Is a communicant of the Church of England. Salary desired, if resident, not less than 40*l.* Age 35. Address, including two stamps, Box 9513, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS in a family
where the pupils are fond of music, or as music TEACHER in a school, by a lady of considerable experience, and who is competent to impart a solid English education, French and Italian (not conversational), music, with thorough base, singing, drawing, and Latin to beginners. Testimonials from two well-known Professors of Music. Age 27. Terms not under fifty guineas. Address, including two stamps, Box 9515, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS, to instruct
children under twelve years of age, by a lady whose acquirements are English, French, and music. Age 26. Salary 25*l.* and board, or at the rate of 20*l.* for the first six months. Address, including two stamps, Box 9517, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS superior RESIDENT GOVERNESS in
a gentleman's family, age 35. Acquirements, a thorough knowledge of English, French (acquired in Paris) grammatically and conversationally, German and Italian grammatically, superior vocal and instrumental music, also drawing. Is a member of the Church of England; studiously attends to the cultivation of the mind and manner of pupils, and carefully watches over their moral and religious principles. Good references. Salary from 60 to 100 guineas. Address, including two stamps, Box 9519, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS VISITING GOVERNESS, in or near
Kensington, by a young lady, who wishes for a morning or afternoon engagement, to instruct young children in English, French, Latin, and music. Excellent references. Address, including two stamps, Box 9521, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS VISITING GOVERNESS, in or near
London, by a lady of considerable experience, and fully competent to teach music, French, English, writing, and arithmetic. Terms per week: three hours in the morning daily, 1*l.*; two hours in the afternoon, 10*s.*; two lessons of one hour each, twice a week, two guineas per quarter. Address, including two stamps, Box 9523, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

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CONTENTS:
1. SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESSES, AND WOMEN'S PART IN THEM. By Frances Power Cobbe, Author of "An Essay on Intuitive Morals," "Workhouse Sketches," &c.
2. THE FAIR OPHELIA. By Thomas Hood.
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Chap. XL.—Charles's Second Expedition to St. John's Wood. XLIII.—Ravenshoe Hall, during all this. XLIII.—A Meeting. IX.—The Wedding Sermon.
5. PARIS REVISITED. By One who Knew it Well. Second Article.
6. GAMES AT CARDS FOR THE COMING WINTER.
7. AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A NAVY. I.—Struggles for a Livelihood. II.—Matrimonial Speculations III.—On the Tramp. IV.—Caroline. V.—Turning over a New Leaf. VI.—My Wife. VII.—Our Last Tramp.
8. LIFE'S QUESTION. By the Dean of Canterbury.
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CONTENTS.

NOTES OF THE WEEK	539
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN LITERATURE:—	
Biography:	
Smiles's Lives of the Engineers	540
History:	
O'Curry on the MS. of Ancient Irish History	542
Science:	
Page's Past and Present Life of the Globe	543
The Three Barriers. By G. R.	543
Miller's Footprints of the Creator	543
Books Received	543
Voyages and Travels:	
Lockhart's Medicine Missionary in China	545
Fiction:	
The Last of the Mortimers	546
Thackeray's Lovel, the Widower	546
Wheat and Tares	546
Coping's The Home at Rosefield	546
Maudslorpe; or, Interesting Events about 1825	546
My Daughter Marjorie (17th Century)	546
Kemp's Wild Dayrell	546
Addison's Crows' Nest Farm	546
Said and Done	546
The Lady of the Manor of Topcroft	546
Auerbach's Joseph in the Snow, and the Clockmaker	546
Armstrong's The Frigate and the Luggar	546
Court Life at Naples in Our Own Times	548
Carfax. By A. R. M.	548
Clington's Frank O'Donnell	548
Books Received	548
Miscellaneous:	
Von Sydell's History and Literature of the Crusades	548
Crak's History of the English Language and Literature	549
Thomson's Celebrated Friendships	551
Watts's History of the Welsh Language and Literature	552
Christmas Story-Books and Illustrated Books for Presents	552
Saunders and Cox's New Criminal Law Consolidation Acts, with Notes, &c.	552
Newcome's The Quatuor	552
Selections from the Writings of John Ruskin	552
Seabury on American Slavery	552
Maling's Song Birds, and How to Keep them	552
Cooke's Manual of Structural Botany	552
Books Received	552
EDUCATION, THE DRAMA, MUSIC, ART, SCIENCE, &c.—	
Education:	
Shuttleworth's Letter to Earl Granville on the Revised Code	553
Jones's Lectures on the Ancient and Modern Drama	553
Collier's History of English Literature	554
The Drama:	
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews at Home	554
Music and Musicians	555
Musical and Dramatic Gossip	555
Art and Artists	556
Science and Inventions:	
Meetings of the Societies	557
Meetings for the Ensuing Week	557
Miscellaneous	557
BOOKSELLERS' RECORD	558
Trade News	558
Sales by Auction	558
Books Recently Published	559
ADVERTISEMENTS	559-564

THE CRITIC.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

WE ARE GLAD TO SEE that the authorities of the British Museum are bestirring themselves about the large number of tickets indiscriminately issued to readers. We have so often expressed our opinion upon this matter that there is no need to do so at any great length now; but it has long been felt that something ought to be done to restrict the number of admissions, and to give the preference to those who have real work to do, and to exclude those who come from pure idleness or to indulge a taste for light literature, if no worse. The tickets, it was always understood, were only granted for six months, but the practice of demanding their production has, for years past, fallen into desuetude, and when once a reader became known to the janitors of the library he has been held to be admissible for ever. According to a new regulation, this is to be no longer the case. Readers are to be excluded who do not renew their tickets every six months, and the chance is very great that the enforcement of this regulation will be the means of purging the library of a great many persons who have no business there. Readers who really have work to perform will not hesitate to take the little trouble required to obtain a renewal of their tickets. It is only those who occasionally visit Mr. PANIZZI's dome as a lounge who will neglect the ceremony. Let us hope that when the numbers have been a little thinned, some discretion will be exercised in granting the privilege. It is true that the library belongs to the public; but as it is clearly impossible that the entire public can be admitted to its benefits, the best plan is evidently to dedicate it to the use of those who are likely to use its literary treasures in the way best calculated to promote the public good.

From what has reached us respecting the disruption of the Museum collections contemplated, *not* by "the Government," but by a clique of interested persons, we are glad to find that the attention of some of the independent members of the House of Commons, is now fully alive to the importance of baffling this plot and preserving the collections in their integrity. To these we would say: go and examine for yourselves. Look at the collections, and at the space occupied by them; look at the immense space available for extending the Museum in such a way as to make it a real ornament to the metropolis; and then say whether the assertion that the collections are overcrowded, and the building is incapable of extension is not the shallowest pretext that ever was pleaded in excuse of a self-evident job. Then let them determine to oppose to the utmost of their power this nefarious attempt to put more of the national property and national income into the hands of the South Kensington party.

The University of Oxford, by a majority of three in a Congregation of one hundred and ninety-five, has decided that the Regius Professor of Greek is sufficiently compensated for very arduous and efficient duties by a salary of 40*l.* per annum. The ninety-nine gentlemen who form the majority do not object to the proposed increase of salary on the ground that a man is "passing rich on forty pounds a year" in any part of the British dominions, or that forty pounds a year will go further in Oxford than in any other English city. They do not, again, contend that the University is too poor to pay the larger of the two sums. They simply urge that Professor JOWETT is heterodox, and that his heterodoxy is much more likely to be dangerous if the forty pounds he has at present be converted into four hundred. How they arrive at this conclusion we cannot pretend to say. It is not to be supposed that the Greek Professor would spend the increased amount of his salary in printing and distributing gratis copies of the essay which has been so much talked of. Possibly, however, it is thought that a larger income would give him more leisure time to devote his mind to discovering new forms of heterodoxy. It is to be recollected that Mr. JOWETT is Professor of Greek, and has no opportunity, and we are quite sure no wish, to trench on theological subjects in his lectures on *ÆSCHYLUS* or *SOPHOCLES*. However all this be, the result of the Oxford debate was at least as curious as it was unsatisfactory, and the only good thing about it is, that, as the majority was so small, there is a hopeful promise that the present state of things will not be of very long duration. This promise is the more apparent after scanning the names of the majority. It consists chiefly of the good old orthodox port wine Dons, each of whom probably holds with the non-enthusiast in the play, "let me have men about me that are fat." These gentlemen would like, if possible, to let well alone; but as that cannot be, they must follow the bell-wethers who lead them. The two chief of these latter, on the present occasion, were Dr. PUSEY, and Dr. HAWKINS. We do not admire Dr. PUSEY's theological opinions, but he is confessed by persons of all opinions to be a man of mark, and we were both surprised and sorry to see him heading and leading on a mob of petty persecutors. The conduct of Dr. HAWKINS on the other hand, could surprise no one who knows anything about Oxford. The Provost of Oriel is a thoroughly honest, shallow-brained, bustling, pedantic old gentleman, a genuine type of the normal old Oxford Don, who had too much energy to be content with doing nothing. Under that energy Oriel has sunk to a third-rate College; and even the University has suffered from its ministrations. But we take comfort from the manly, honest words of the speakers in

the minority, and the declared feeling of most of the younger members of the University. Oxford will not long submit to be trammelled by guides who import the *odium theologicum* into discussions involving matters purely secular.

Mr. HENRY OTTLEY appeals to us for justice, and he shall not appeal in vain. In printing his letter, we by no means revoke our original opinion, that the republication of his articles in the *Morning Chronicle*, in pamphlet form, was warranted neither by the necessities of the occasion, nor by any special critical value inherent to them:

FECHTER'S VERSION OF OTHELLO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CRITIC.

SIR,—The editor of the *Athenæum* having declined to do me the justice to print the inclosed communication, and having simply reproduced two passages of the quoted matter in it, which did not in any way meet the merits of this case, I venture to appeal to your generosity to give its insertion in your paper, which will greatly oblige, yours, &c.
HENRY OTTLEY.

November 27th.

THE NEW OTHELLO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ATHENÆUM.

SIR,—I trust you will allow me to set myself right with your readers upon two points in your article under the above head in last week's *Athenæum* (16th Nov.), in which the scope and purpose of some remarks in my pamphlet, entitled "Fechter's Version of Othello Critically Analysed," are not accurately set forth.

You state that: "Curiously enough, the strongest points that Mr. Ottley has made against M. Fechter relates to an instance in which the latter has adhered to the usages of traditions in his stage arrangements. It occurs in the third act, the great scene where *Othello* is tempted by *Iago*, which in the folio is described as carried on in the open air, as also in the continuation of it in the fourth act. But in the stage editions the poet's arrangements are altered, and the action takes place in both instances in the interior of the Castle."

Upon this I beg to observe that there is no scene described either in the folio or quarto editions, and that in my pamphlet I had acknowledged that M. Fechter adhered to the ordinary acting editions, but alleged reasons why in his case his so doing was attended by peculiar inconvenience. My words were:

In the ordinary acting edition, the scene is laid within the castle, but divided into two scenes in two several apartments. This last arrangement, it must be allowed, does not meet the requirements of the case (even with the omission of the scene with *Bianca*), as will presently be shown; and if M. Fechter had returned to the original arrangement instead of adopting the "traditional" stage arrangement (aggravated in extent and force of error by scenes he restores), he would have indeed "done the state some service," and entitled himself to the thanks of every true Shakspearian.

In regard to the courtesan *Bianca*, you only quote part of my observations, which alone is of no meaning, or at least does not support the meaning intended to be conveyed. You omit the passage:

The accidental meeting between the two in the open air was probable and natural enough—and *Cassio's* rejoinder to *Bianca's* first charges of neglect:

"Indeed, sweet love, I was coming to your house,"

which M. Fechter retains, is consistent with the whole idea of the situation. So also is the concluding passage of the same scene, which is (perforce) omitted, viz:

"*Bian.* I pray you bring me on the way a little,

And say if I shall see you soon at night.

Cas. 'Tis but a little way that I can bring you,

For I attend here; but I'll see you soon.

Bian. 'Tis very good; I must be circumstanced. *Exeunt.*"

You quote the passage which immediately follows, in which I complain that *Bianca* is got rid of "after the coarsest possible fashion, which shall be described in the words of the acting editions." You insert the lines:

"*Bian.* Leave you! Wherefore?

Cas. I do attend here on the General

And think it no addition, nor my wish,

To have him see me woman'd!

which you seem to think I was not aware were by Shakspeare (they precede those just above quoted), but you omit the stage business immediately following, to which the complaint of coarseness would alone apply:

[conducts her to the arcade, embracing her. *Iago* appears at the door on the left, and breaks into a loud laugh as he kisses the hand of *Bianca*, who runs off at the noise.

Cas. I'll see you soon.

[He returns towards *Iago*, making him signs to be silent. *Iago*, with comical gravity, puts his finger on his lips, stretching out his hand, as if to make oath. The curtain falls.

The whole gist of my complaint was that M. Fechter omitted the lines above quoted: "I pray you," &c.; which gracefully concluded the scene, and substituted stage business most objectionable in character.—I am, Sir, yours, &c.

November 25th.

HENRY OTTLEY

Mr. HAMMOND of the Foreign Office, whose geographical shortcomings were made so eminently conspicuous some time ago, has now discovered a new fact in international law, unknown, we venture to say, to Messrs. PHILLIMORE and TRAVERS TWISS, and, indeed, to all other writers upon that subject. The *bona fide* news which he has to announce is sufficiently strange in itself, being neither more nor less than the fact, that the Northern States of America have determined for once to do an act of simple justice and courtesy to an Englishman whom they have wronged. We will let Mr. HAMMOND try and tell the story:

Foreign Office, Nov. 12, 1861.

SIR,—I am directed by Earl Russell to inform you that a despatch has been received from Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, stating that, in answer to the representation which he had made to the United States Government respecting the seizure and detention of your vessel, the *Perthshire*, the United States Secretary of the Navy had failed to satisfy him that the detention of that vessel by Commander Smith, commanding the United States steamer *Massachusetts*, was warranted by law, or by the President's proclamation instituting the blockade, and that the President would recommend to Congress to appropriate the sum of 200*l.* claimed by you as compensation.—I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,
E. HAMMOND.

Mr. W. Gray, Hartlepool.

It appears from this that HER MAJESTY'S Minister at Washington has the power to award compensation to English subjects injured by American vessels of war, and that the Northern States are actual

magnanimous enough to allow Lord LYON's right to arbitrate in such a case, and willing to pay up in specie the stipulated amount of "almighty dollars." It is needless to add that the gentleman who knows so much more of geography and international law than his countrymen is, or was, a consistent enemy of the competitive examination system, doubtless thinking, with DOGBERRY, that very many other branches of knowledge besides reading and writing "come by nature."

It is always pleasant to hear of our *Dii Majores* of literature descending from their lofty spheres to enlighten their fellows. A recent programme, issued by the Perth Young Man's Christian Association, of a series of lectures to be delivered in the City Hall during the

winter and spring, affords several examples of this kind. According to this, the Rev. GEORGE GILFILLAN delivered a lecture last Tuesday upon his "Reminiscences of a Recent Tour to Norway." In January and February, Mr. ALEXANDER MELVILLE BELL, of Edinburgh, will deliver two lectures, one on "Oratory and Orators," and the other to consist of "Readings—Selections from various Authors." But the great feature of the announcement is the following:

Tuesday, 17th December.—George Augusta Sala, Esq., London, Editor of *Temple Bar Magazine*, &c.—"Names, Ancient and Modern, British and Foreign."

On reading this, one is tempted to ask, "Is SALA also among the prophets?"

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN LITERATURE.

BIOGRAPHY.

The Lives of the Engineers, with an Account of their Principal Works: Comprising also a History of Inland Communication in Britain. By SAMUEL SMILES. With Portraits and Numerous Illustrations. Vol. II. London: John Murray. pp. 502. [Second Notice.]

THE SECOND VOLUME of Mr. Smiles's interesting work is entirely occupied with the lives of three giants of British engineering. As companions to the great and honoured name of Brindley, John Smeaton, John Rennie, and Thomas Telford very fitly follow. These four men, indeed, may without exaggeration be called the chiefs of their profession. To them all belonged the genius which originates, combined with the accurate, ratiocinative, mechanical mind which proceeds only upon sure grounds, and carefully calculates the precise consequences of every step determined upon.

Smeaton was the contemporary, and in some instances the colleague of Brindley. Upon more than one occasion, they worked together, and, with the single exception suggested in the notice of Brindley, that Smeaton was the man who pronounced the project of the Barton aqueduct to be a "castle in the air," always harmoniously. We could have wished that Mr. Smiles had cleared this moot point up, and enabled us to pronounce Smeaton to be altogether guiltless in this matter; for Smeaton was too genuinely great a man to be either jealous of Brindley or inattentive to his merits.

Smeaton had this advantage over Brindley, that he had a better education. "He had not, like the Macclesfield millwright, to force his way up through the obstructions of poverty, toil, and parental neglect; but was led gently by the hand from his earliest years, and carefully trained and cultured after the best methods then known." Smeaton, however, was, not less than Brindley, impelled towards the business of his choice by the force of his own natural bent. His father intended him to be a lawyer; but from early boyhood he had betrayed the strongest tendency towards mechanical constructiveness, and then he wrote a remonstrance to his father, earnestly beseeching to be allowed to follow his inclination. The indulgent but sensible parent permitted him to adopt the profession of his choice:

The father's heart was touched, and probably also his good sense was influenced, by the son's earnest appeal; and he wrote back, giving his assent, though not without his strong expression of regret as to the course which his son desired to adopt. No doubt he thought that by giving up the position of a member of a learned and lucrative profession, and descending to the level of a mechanical workman, his son was performing an act of great folly, for there was no such thing then as the profession of a civil engineer. Almost the only mechanical work of importance done at that time was executed by millwrights and others, at labourers' wages, as we have already seen in the Life of Brindley. The educated classes eschewed mechanical callings, which were neither regarded as honourable nor remunerative; and that Smeaton should have felt so strongly impelled to depart from the usual course and enter upon a line of occupation, must be attributed entirely to his innate love of construction, or, as he himself expressed it to his father, the strong "bent of his genius."

Smeaton's father was himself a respectable attorney practising at Leeds, and Smeaton was born at Austhorpe Lodge, near that town. Smeaton inherited the house, and continued to inhabit it through life. His mechanical tendencies were very early developed:

Indeed, his mechanical ingenuity sometimes led him to play tricks which involved him in trouble. Thus, it happened that some mechanics came into the neighbourhood to erect a "fire-engine," as the steam-engine was then called, for the purpose of pumping water from the Garforth coal-mines; and Smeaton made daily visits to them for the purpose of watching their operations. Carefully observing their methods, he proceeded to make a miniature engine at home, provided with pumps and other apparatus, and he even succeeded in getting it set to work before the colliery engine was ready. He first tried its powers upon one of the fish-ponds in front of the house at Austhorpe, which he succeeded in very soon pumping completely dry, and so killed all the fish in it, very much to the surprise as well as annoyance of his father. But the latter seems, on the whole, to have been very indulgent, for he provided the boy with a workshop, in an outhouse, where he hammered, filed, and chiselled away very much to his heart's content. Working on in this way, by the time he had arrived at his fifteenth year young Smeaton had contrived to make a turning-lathe, on which he turned wood and ivory, and he delighted in making presents of little boxes and other articles to his friends. He also learned to work in metals, which he fused and forged himself, and by the age of eighteen he could handle his tools with the expertness of any regular smith or joiner.

"In the year 1742," says his friend, Mr. Holmes, "I spent a month at his father's house; and being intended myself for a mechanical employment, and a few years younger than he was, I could not but view his works with astonishment. He forged his iron and steel, and melted his metal. He had tools of

every sort for working in wood, ivory, and metals. He had made a lathe, by which he cut a perpetual screw in brass—a thing little known in that day, and which, I believe, was the invention of Mr. Henry Hindley, of York, with whom I served my apprenticeship. Mr. Hindley was a man of the most communicative disposition, a great lover of mechanics, and of the most fertile genius. Mr. Smeaton soon became acquainted with him, and spent many a night at Mr. Hindley's house till daylight, conversing on these subjects."

Emancipated from school, and having escaped the attorney's office, Smeaton took up his abode in London, and put himself under the tuition of a philosophical instrument maker, in which branch of mechanics he soon opened business on his own account. At this period, he lodged in Great Turnstile, Holborn, and frequented the meetings of the Royal Society, where his papers and interesting communications soon came to be known and appreciated. Many of his papers at this period are among the proceedings of the Society, and what was of quite as great advantage to him was, that by this means he was brought into contact with some of the most eminent men of the day. From what we can learn, he lost no opportunity in forwarding himself in his profession. He travelled over Holland for the purpose of making himself acquainted with the system of dykes and canals. Shortly after his return, he was recommended by Lord Macclesfield, the then President of the Royal Society, to undertake the difficult task of rebuilding the Eddystone Lighthouse. The tragical stories of the two structures which had already been erected on that dangerous reef of rocks, must be known to most of our readers. Winstanley's wooden structure had been swept away by a terrible storm—its architect inside it; and Rudey's, also of wood, had been destroyed by fire. In recommending Smeaton to a task which, after those two failures, was regarded as all but hopeless, Lord Macclesfield made use of these complimentary expressions:

"That there was one of their body whom he could venture to recommend to the business; yet that the most material part of what he knew of him was, his having, within the compass of the last seven years, recommended himself to the society by the communication of several mechanical inventions and improvements; and that, though he had at first made it his business to execute things in the instrument way (without having ever been bred to the trade), yet on account of the merit of his performances he had been chosen a member of the society; and that for about three years past, having found the business of a philosophical instrument maker not likely to afford an adequate recompense, he had wholly applied himself to such branches of mechanics as he (Mr. Weston) had appeared to want; that he was then somewhere in Scotland, or in the North of England, doing business in that line; that what he had to say of him further was, his never having known him undertake anything but what he completed to the satisfaction of those who employed him, and that Mr. Weston might rely upon it, when the business was stated to him, he would not undertake it unless he clearly saw himself capable of performing it."

Profiting by the example of his predecessors' disasters, but also very much against public opinion, Smeaton determined that the new structure should be of stone. After much cogitation, he determined that the only way of proceeding was by applying the system of dovetailing to that material, and so bonding the foundations to the rock, and each individual stone in the building to its neighbours, that the whole edifice should have all the strength and resistance of a solid and entire stone. How he carried this out, not without much difficulty and danger to himself, has been related under his own hand, and is here told very clearly by Mr. Smiles.

The manner in which the stones were prepared in the yard, arranged in courses, and brought off in the vessels, so that they could be landed in their proper order and fixed in their proper places, was simple and effective. When the separate pieces of which a course was to consist were hewn, they were all brought together in the work-yard, fitted upon the platform in the exact sites they were to occupy in the building, and so marked and numbered that they could readily be restored to their proper relative positions. So much preliminary care having been taken, no difficulty or confusion occurred in the use of the materials, whilst the progress of the building was also greatly accelerated. For the actual details of the manner in which the masonry was proceeded with, we must refer the professional reader to Smeaton's own "Narrative," which is remarkably minute, and as a whole exceedingly interesting.

Mr. Smeaton superintended the construction of nearly the entire building. If there was any post of danger from which the men shrank back, he immediately stood forward and took the front place. One morning in the summer of 1757, when heaving up the moorings of the barge preparatory to setting sail for the rock, the links of the buoy-chain came to a considerable strain upon the davit-roll, which was of cast iron, and they began to bend upon the convexity of the roll. To remedy this, Smeaton ordered the carpenter to cut some trenails into short pieces, and split each length into two, with the view of applying the portions betwixt the chain and the roll at the flexure of each link, and so relieve the strain. But some one said that if the chain should break anywhere between

the roll and the tackle, the person that applied the pieces of wood would be in danger of being cut in two by the chain or carried overboard along with it. On this Smeaton, making it a rule never to require another to undertake what he was afraid to do himself, at once stepped forward and took "the post of honour," as he called it, and attended the getting in of the remainder of the chain, link by link, until the operation was completed.

Whilst working at the rock on one occasion, an accident occurred to him which might have been attended with serious consequences, but in which he displayed his usual cheerful courage. The men were about to lay the centre stone of the seventh course on the evening of the 11th of August, when Mr. Smeaton was enjoying the limited promenade afforded by the level platform of stone which had with so much difficulty been raised, but, making a false step into one of the cavities made for the joggles, and being unable to recover his balance, he fell from the brink of the work down among the rocks on the west side. The tide being low at the time, he speedily got upon his feet and at first supposed himself little hurt, but shortly after he found that one of his thumbs had been put out of joint. He reflected that he was fourteen miles from land, far from a surgeon, and that uncertain winds and waves lay between. He therefore determined to reduce the dislocation at once; and, laying fast hold of the thumb with his other hand, and giving it a violent pull, it snapped into its place again, after which he proceeded to fix the centre stone of the building.

The Eddystone lighthouse, as completed by Smeaton, was opened on the night of the 16th of October, 1759, so that it has now stood for more than a century. "And the column," Mr. Smiles tells us, "still stands as firm as on the day on which it was erected. About three years after its completion, one of the most terrible storms ever known raged for days along the south-west coast; and though incalculable ruin was inflicted upon harbours and shipping by the hurricane, all the damage done to the lighthouse was repaired by a little gallipot of putty."

The Eddystone Lighthouse has now withstood the storms of a century—a solid monument to the genius of its architect and builder. Sometimes, when the sea rolls in with more than ordinary fury from the Atlantic, driven up the Channel by the force of a south-west wind, the lighthouse is enveloped in spray and its light is momentarily obscured. But again it is seen shining clear like a star across the waters, a warning and a guide to the homeward-bound. Occasionally, when struck by a strong wave, the central portion shoots up the perpendicular shaft and leaps quite over the lantern. At other times, a tremendous wave hurls itself upon the lighthouse, as if to force it from its foundation. The report of the shock to one within is like that of a cannon; the windows rattle, the doors slam, and the building vibrates and trembles to its very base. But the tremor felt throughout the lighthouse in such a case, instead of being a sign of weakness, is the strongest proof of the unity and close connection of the fabric in all its parts.

The first of Smeaton's mighty labours had many worthy successors and companions. His fame as an engineer caused him to be much consulted as to the great drainage works then being carried on all over England, and as to many works for the improvements of rivers. The corporation of the City of London also consulted him about the repair of Old London Bridge. In addition to this, the bridges of Perth, Coldstream, and Banff, were built after his plans; but his most important work in Scotland was the construction of the Forth and Clyde Canal, for connecting the navigation of the eastern and western seas. Smeaton was also largely employed in designing harbours. His first was that of St. Ives, Cornwall; subsequently, Ramsgate Harbour of Refuge. In constructing the latter, Smeaton first made use of the diving-bell in laying the foundations. To give, however, even a list of the numerous works which were either carried out under his superintendence, or with regard to which his advice was invited, would occupy too much space. There is scarcely a county in the kingdom which does not bear, in some part or other, the impress of his engineering abilities.

During his whole career he continued to live in the house at Austhorpe, where he had been born; and the anecdotes which Mr. Smiles gives of his personal habits tend to show that his genius was attended by those best of all companions, industry and modesty:

Whilst Mr. Smeaton was thus extensively employed as an engineer throughout the three kingdoms, his home continued to be at Austhorpe, near Leeds, where he had been born. The mechanical experiments of his boyhood had been conducted there, as were also those of his maturer years. His father had allowed him the privilege of a workshop in an outhouse, which he long continued to enjoy; after which, when the house had become his settled home, he erected a shop, study, and observatory, all in one, for his own special use. The building was in the form of a square tower, four stories high, standing apart from his dwelling, on the opposite side of the yard, as represented in the above engraving. The ground floor contained his forge; the first floor his lathe; the second his models; the third was his drawing-room and study; and the fourth was a sort of lumber-room and attic. From the little turreted staircase on the top a door opened on to the leads. A vane was fixed on the summit, which worked the hands of a dial upon the ceiling of his drawing-room, so that by raising his head he could at any moment ascertain precisely which way the wind blew.

When he entered his sanctum, strict orders were given that he was not to be disturbed on any account. No one was permitted to ascend the circular staircase that led to his study. When he heard a footstep below he would call out and inquire what was wanted. His blacksmith, Waddington, was not allowed even to announce himself, but was ordered on such occasions to wait in the lower apartment until Mr. Smeaton came down; and as the smith was equally paid for his time, whether he was sitting there or blowing his forge, it was much the same to him. . . .

His contrivances of tools were endless, and he was perpetually inventing and making new ones. There are large quantities of these interesting relics still in existence in the possession of the son of his blacksmith, who lives in the neighbourhood. When the author lately made inquiry after them, they were found laid in a heap in an open shed, covered with dirt and rust. One article, after having been well scrubbed with a broom, at length displayed the form of a jack-plane, the tool with which Smeaton himself had worked. Picked out from the heap were also found his drill, the bow formed of a thick piece of cane; his trace, his T square, his augers, his gouges, and his engraving tools. There was no end of curiously arranged dividers; pulleys in large numbers, and of various sizes; cog-wheels; brass hemispheres; and all manner of measured, drilled,

framed, and jointed brass-work. His lathe is still in the possession of Mr. Mathers, engineer, Hunslet; but many of the other interesting remains of the great engineer are equally worthy of preservation. To mechanics there is a meaning in every one of them. They do not resemble existing tools, but you can see at once that each was made for a reason; and one can almost detect what the contriver was thinking about when he made them so different from those we are accustomed to see. Even in the most trifling matters, such as the kind of wood or metal used, the direction of the fibre of the wood, and such like, each detail has been carefully studied. Much even of the household furniture seems to have been employed in their fabrication, possibly to the occasional amazement of the ladies in Smeaton's house over the way. We are informed that so much "rubbish," as it was termed, was found in that square tower at his death, that a fire was kindled in the yard, and a vast quantity of papers, letters, books, plans, tools, and scraps of all kinds, were remorselessly burnt. . . .

When getting work done in other parts of the country, if a workman appeared to him unhandy, or at a loss how to proceed, he would pass him on one side, take up the tools, and finish the piece of work himself. "You know, sir," observed the son of Smeaton's blacksmith, still living, "workmen didn't know much about drawings at that time a-day, and so when Mr. Smeaton wanted any queer-fangled thing making, he'd cut one piece out o' wood, and say to my father, 'Now, lad, go make me this.' And so on for ever so many pieces; and then he'd stick all those pieces o' wood together, and say, 'Now, lad, thou knows how thou made each part, go mak it now all in a piece.' And I've heard my father say, 'at he's often been cap't to know how he could tell so soon when owt ailed it, for before ever he set his foot at t' bottom of his twisting steps, or before my father could get sight of his face, if t' iron had been wrong, thear'd been an angry word o' some sort, but t' varry next words were, 'Why, my lad, thou s'ud a' made it so and so: now go mak another.'"

The portrait prefixed to this volume gives a good representation of Mr. Smeaton's countenance, the expression of which was gentle, yet shrewd. In person he was of a middle stature, broad and strong made, and possessed originally of a vigorous constitution. In his manners he was simple, plain, and unassuming. He had the bluntness and straightforwardness of speech which usually mark the north countryman, and never acquired that suavity and polish which are more common amongst educated men in our southern districts. He spoke in the dialect of his native county, and was not ashamed to admit it. Yet he mixed in good society when in town, though his diffidence, as well as his reluctance to bestow too much time on social enjoyment, caused him to contract his circle as his professional engagements increased. His daughter has related the anecdote of his meeting on one occasion with the Duke and Duchess of Queensberry, which led to a pleasant intercourse with that family. Mr. Smeaton was walking with his wife in Ranelagh Gardens—the fashionable place of resort at that time—when he observed an elderly lady and gentleman fix their marked attention upon him. At length they came up, and the lady, who proved to be the eccentric Duchess of Queensberry, said to Mr. Smeaton, "Sir, I do not know who you are or what you are; but so strongly do you resemble my poor dear Gay (the poet), that we must be acquainted. You shall go home and sup with us; and if the minds of the two men accord, as do the countenances, you will find two cheerful old folks, who can love you well; and I think (or you are a hypocrite) you can as well deserve it." Mr. Smeaton and his wife accepted the invitation, and it proved the commencement of one of his most pleasant London friendships.

The next biography in Mr. Smiles's book is that of John Rennie, and it is by no means the least interesting in the collection. Rennie was the son of an East Lothian gentleman farmer. He began life as a mechanic and mill-wright, as the apprentice of Andrew Meikle, the inventor of the thrashing-machine. After being at this work some two years, his friends, reversing the order of things, sent him to school to the borough school of Dunbar, where he soon acquired a great proficiency in mathematics and physical science, under Gibson, the master. Mr. David Lock, Inspector-General of the Fisheries, happening to attend the examination of the school, was struck with the proficiency of young Rennie. "On his examination," he wrote, "he discovered such amazing power of genius that one would have imagined him a second Newton. No problem was too hard for him to demonstrate. With a clear head, a decent address, and a distinct delivery, his master could not propose a question, either in natural or experimental philosophy, to which he gave not a clear and ready solution, and also the reasons of the connection between causes and effects, the power of gravitation, &c., in a masterly and convincing manner, so that every person present admired such an uncommon stock of knowledge amassed at his time of life. If this young man is spared, and continues to prosecute his studies, he will do great honour to his country."

After leaving school, Rennie began at once to practise as a mill-wright, and we soon find him busily employed in constructing mills in the south of Scotland. As soon, however, as he had made a little money at this business, he returned to his course of education, having an ambition for a higher calling than the "art mechanical." Accordingly, we find him, in 1780, in the classes of the eminent Drs. Robinson and Black, at the University of Edinburgh, industriously employed in the study of natural philosophy and chemistry. His university career was of three years duration, and was of immense advantage to him. At its close, he visited Birmingham, bearing a letter of introduction to James Watt, then settled at Soho as the partner of Mr. Boulton. It was to this visit that Rennie owed the invitation which he subsequently received, to fit up the Albion Mills in London.

Like some of his predecessors and contemporaries, Rennie turned his early attention to bridge-building. When he was in his twenty-third year, he built the small bridge across the water of Leith, on the Glasgow road, about two miles from Edinburgh. It was his success with the Albion Mills that must be regarded as the starting-point in his upward career. These extensive flour mills, which were subsequently destroyed by fire, were built on the bank of the Thames, on the south-east end of Blackfriars Bridge. They were designed by Rennie; and the machinery, which was all from the Soho Works, was the most complete and powerful that had then been made. When completed, they were considered among the greatest mechanical wonders of the day. Three years after their erection they were

burnt to the ground, and, although they were commercially as well as mechanically successful, they were not rebuilt. There seems, indeed, to have been something mysterious about their destruction, and the explanation of the secret is more than hinted at by Mr. Smiles when he asserts that "their erection had been viewed with great hostility by the trade, and the projectors were grossly calumniated on the ground that they were establishing a monopoly injurious to the public." After the destruction of the Albion Mills, Rennie occupied part of the site for a workshop, and continued for the rest of his life to carry on there the business of a mechanical engineer. It was in his character of a civil engineer, however, that he was best known. On the retirement of Smeaton, Rennie became the most popular consulting engineer in the matter of canals, and most great proposals in that way were submitted to him for his opinion. He carried out, under his direct superintendence, the Kennet and Avon, the Rochdale, and the Lancaster Canals; and when the Royal Canal of Ireland was in a mess which seemed almost beyond all power of amendment, it was to the engineering genius of Rennie that the promoters had recourse to set the matter right.

The beginning of the present century found Rennie actively employed upon the drainage of the Cambridge and Lincoln Fens. The early history of those great works has been narrated under the head of Sir Cornelius Vermuyden's biography. The drainage of the Fens had become a hobby with Sir Joseph Banks, then President of the Royal Society, and it was very much through his influence that the matter was undertaken. Although the plan which Rennie recommended was not carried out in its integrity, the part which he executed of the undertaking was perfectly successful; and in the other drainage works on the other parts of the levels he was much consulted. Among the many minor bridges which Rennie designed and carried out may be named those of Kelso, Musselburgh, and Boston. He was also consulted as to building a bridge across the Menai Straits:

Mr. Rennie proposed to accomplish this object by a single great arch of cast iron 450 feet in span—the height of its soffit or crown to be 150 feet above high water at spring tides. A similar bridge, of 350 feet span, having its crown 100 feet above the same level, was also proposed by him for the crossing of Conway Ferry. These bridges were to be manufactured after a plan invented by Mr. Rennie in 1791, and communicated by him to Dr. Hutton in 1794; and he was strongly satisfied of its superiority to all others that had been proposed. The designs were alike bold and skilful, and it is to be regretted that they were not carried out; for their solidity would not only have proved sufficient for the purposes of a roadway, but probably also of a locomotive railway. In that case, however, we should have been deprived of the after display of much engineering ability in bridging the straits of Menai and the ferry at Conway. But the plans were thought far too daring for the time, and the expense too great. The whole subject was therefore allowed to sleep for many years, until eventually Telford spanned both these straits with suspension road bridges, and Robert Stephenson afterwards with tubular railway bridges, at a total cost of about a million sterling.

But of all the great bridge works which he carried out, none redound more to his credit, and none have raised him to a higher estimation in the memory of his countrymen, than his London bridges. The praises of Waterloo Bridge have been too often recited to make a repetition of them necessary here. Canova considered that work sufficient in itself to reward him for the trouble of coming to England; and as it happened that the very time which witnessed the opening of Rennie's *chef-d'œuvre* also saw the completion of the trumpey Chinese bridge which, under Government auspices, had been thrown over the Ornamental Water in St. James's Park, the great Italian sculptor was heard to express his inability to understand how such a contrast could exist between the production of the Government and that of a private company. Had Canova lived long enough to see the huge gaudy heap of crumbling gingerbread, now called the Westminster Palace, which disfigures the northern bank of the Thames, and stands a disgrace and a reproach to the nation, his wonder might have been considerably augmented. After Waterloo Bridge came the magnificent structure of Southwark Bridge, of which, although it was built before the railway age, Mr. Smiles very fitly says "it still stands pre-eminent in its class, and is a model of what a bridge should be. Mr. Robert Stephenson, speaking of it in the unselfish and unjealous spirit of an appreciative fellow-artist, says: "As an example of arch-construction, it stands confessedly unrivalled as regards its colossal proportions, its architectural effect, and the general simplicity and massive character of its details."

To say that the London Docks were entirely designed by Mr. Rennie, and carried out to their most minute working details; that, in association with Mr. Ralph Walker, he equally carried out and designed the East India Docks; that he constructed Holyhead Harbour, Hull Docks; that he designed the docks at Greenock and at Leith; that his report on the Southampton Works formed the basis of their present condition; and that he improved the diving-bell so as to render it more and more available for the service of the engineer is to specify but a few of the labours of this remarkable man. Of all the works upon which he was engaged, however, during the course of his useful and active life, none was more remarkable, and certainly none more beneficial to his fellows, than the erection of the Bell Rock Lighthouse—that beacon which had been so long a-wanting on the West Coast of Scotland, ever since "Ralph the Rover" destroyed the bell of the Abbot of Aberbrothock—a crime which he expiated only with his life. Rennie was employed to build this and, in doing so, he followed very closely the example of Smeaton in building the Eddystone. In August, 1805, he visited the Inchcape reef

for the first time, and the first stone was laid on the 10th of July, 1808. An attempt was subsequently made by Mr. Robert Stevenson, who was the acting engineer throughout, to arrogate to himself the credit of the whole undertaking. Mr. Smiles does not attempt to deprive Mr. Stevenson of the honour which was undoubtedly his due for having carried out and perfected the undertaking in a very brave and skilful manner, according to the plan; but he insists, and with an apparent weight of evidence, upon the claims of Rennie to be considered the master-mind of the whole business.

Somewhere about this part of Mr. Rennie's career, a considerable amount of alarm prevailed with respect to the possibility of a French invasion. Mr. Rennie was consulted by government with respect to the construction of war docks, and gave his advice to the best of his ability. In May, 1807, he made an elaborate and valuable report, detailing the then condition of the English royal harbours. The docks at Sheerness were entirely remodelled after his designs, and, in pursuance of his suggestions, material improvements were made at Woolwich, Pembroke, Deptford, Chatham, Portsmouth, and Plymouth. It was at the last named port that Mr. Rennie constructed the celebrated breakwater, of which Mr. Smiles gives a detailed and elaborate account. It was, and is still (as Mr. Smiles appropriately phrases it), "a magnificent work, worthy of a great maritime nation."

It may be considered a minor point in Mr. Rennie's career, but it is certainly important as indicating how far he was in advance of his day, that to him belongs the credit of having urgently and persistently suggested the use of steam in the Royal Navy. To him also we owe the original design of New London Bridge. The realisation of neither of these ideas was permitted to him; but it is not the less his due that they should be recorded in his favour. Mr. Smiles has many anecdotes to tell illustrative of Rennie's character. We have no room to quote any of them; but must be contented to record it in his favour, that the two characteristics which brought him most honour were—his complete truthfulness as a witness before Committees of Parliament, and his honesty when required to report upon an undertaking. "In his estimates he was careful to conceal nothing, stating the full sum which, in his judgment, the work under consideration would cost, nor would he understate the amount by one farthing in order to tempt projectors to begin any undertaking in which he was consulted."

Mr. Rennie was blamed in his time for the costliness of his designs, and it was even alleged of him that he carried his love of durability to a fault. But there is no doubt that the solidity of his structures proved the best economy in the long run. Elevated by his genius and his conscientiousness above the thoughts of immediate personal gain, no consideration would induce him to recommend or countenance in any way the construction of cheap or slight work. He held that the engineer had not merely to consider the present but the future in laying down and carrying out his plans. Hence his designs of docks and harbours were usually framed so as to be capable of future extension; and his bridges were built not only for his own time, but with a view to the uses of generations to come. In fine, Mr. Rennie was a great and massive, yet a perfect simple and modest man; and though his engineering achievements may in some measure have been forgotten in the eulogies bestowed upon more recent works, they have not yet been eclipsed, nor, indeed, equalled; and his London bridges—not to mention his docks, harbours, breakwater, and drainage of the Lincoln Fens—will long serve as the best exponents of his genius.

The death of this eminently useful man was felt to be a national loss, and his obsequies were honoured by a public funeral. His remains were laid near those of Sir Christopher Wren in St. Paul's Cathedral, the dome of which overlooks his finest works. The same motto might apply to him as to the great architect near whose remains his lie—"Si monumentum quaeris, circumspice."

One of the most important of the biographies contained in Mr. Smiles's book yet remains, and we have the least space to do justice to it in—the biography of Thomas Telford. It is some consolation to us, however, to know that the doings of the son of the Shepherd of Eskdale, being nearer to ourselves, are better known than those of his illustrious predecessors. Telford, like Smeaton, worked his way up from the ranks. What did he do? Let a thousand great engineering and architectural works spread over the country answer. He built churches and bridges, roads, aqueducts, tunnels, docks, harbours, and canals. The Church of St. Mary Magdalen at Bridgnorth; the Menai, Conway, and Glasgow bridges; the roads of Wales and the Highlands; the aqueducts of Chirk and Pont-y-Cysylltau; Wick, Dundee, Aberdeen, Peterhead, and Fraserburgh harbours; the Caledonian, Birmingham and Liverpool, and Gotha canals, and the Harecastle tunnel, all bear the impress of his genius. Nor was Telford a "mechanical" man only. He wrote poetry, and was the friend of Campbell and of Southey, both of whom he remembered in his will. Willingly would we have expanded this already too long review with extracts illustrative of Telford's character, but it may not be. In taking leave of Mr. Smiles let us thank him once more for his interesting and instructive volumes. Two volumes more will be required to complete the work, and we await them almost with impatience.

HISTORY.

Lectures on the MS. Materials of Ancient Irish History. By EUGENE O'CURRY, M.R.S.A. Dublin: James Duffy. 1861. pp. xxviii. 722.

ENGLISHMEN are accustomed to divide the history of Ireland into three portions—the first embracing the reigns of mythical or semi-mythical kings whose names cannot be pronounced by the uninitiated, and whose pedigrees, traced up to the time of Magog and the Deluge, serve too often as objects for ridicule; the second comprising a period of continual strife and blood-shed,

English oppression, and Irish resistance, English misgovernment and Irish rebellion, from the day when Dermot gave his daughter in marriage to Strongbow, to the day when Smith O'Brien dodged the policeman in the kitchen-garden; the third dating from the era so lately inaugurated, when Irishmen and Irishwomen vied with each other in doing honour to the lady who is their Queen and ours. The first we just glance at with a smile of incredulity, the second we are glad to pass over with a shudder, the third is the epoch at which we would be glad to commence a New History of Ireland. But, of course, with the native Irishman, very different feelings hold sway: he clings with affection to the earliest records of Milesian glories, and lingers fondly over traditions which carry him back to an age contemporaneous with the grandsons of Noah. Such an one is Professor O'Curry; and, though we fear, from his talking of his poor "dependent country," he belongs to the small (we hope) number of his countrymen who mourn over union with that England which welcomes Irishmen amongst her children, and grudges them not the highest positions in army, state, and church, yet he is on that very account more likely than another to devote all his powers to the elucidation of her earliest history, and drag forward to the light from the darkest nooks of antiquity whatever there is of long-forgotten or long-neglected annals ere "Ichabod" was the wail of the sons of Jerne. He holds, and it seems to us with reason, that "the history of ancient Erin is yet entirely unwritten; there is, in fact, no history of Ireland, save in name." And the object of his lectures is to prove his proposition, and to show how the deficiency may be supplied. In the first two lectures he brings forward "evidence of the records and literature of the earlier ages of Erin, before Christianity; together with a list and some description of the chief among the lost books of more remote times, from which much that is preserved in the ancient MSS. still in existence was copied, with or without additions and explanations." The subject of the third lecture is the extent and character of the various annals still existing in MS. collections. Many subsequent lectures are devoted to a consideration of the annals "nearly in the chronological order of their composition," and an account of them is given in some detail. An entire lecture is taken up in an examination of the "Annals of the Four Masters."

In the following lecture Professor O'Curry passes from the Annals (in the compilation of which two brothers O'Clery were principally engaged) to a description of "the other great works of the O'Clerys, and particularly the *Réim Rioghraíthe*, or Succession of the Kings, and the *Leabhar Gallda*, or Book of Invasions." Next we have "an account of the chief books of historical MSS." "which exist in the libraries of Dublin, in Trinity College, and in the Royal Irish Academy, including the *Leabhar na h-Uidhre*, the 'Book of Leinster,' 'the Book of Ballymote,' the *Leabhar Buidha Lecain*, the 'Book of Lecain,' and the 'Book of Lismore';" and there is a brief notice of "the immense collection of Law Tracts, about to be published by the Brehon Law Commission." Then comes a Lecture upon "the great Books of the Genealogies and Pedigrees of the Clanns and Tribes of Erin, and particularly the splendid work of Duaid Mac Fírbis;" and "the legal and social importance of these records in ancient times" is explained. We have then a description of those early compilations, called the "Wars of the Danes with the Gaedhils," the History of the Boromane tribute, the "wars of Thomond," and the "Book of Munster." Hereafter follows an account of the mass of Gaedhilic literature which the lecturer classes under the name of the Historic Tales, "beginning with those which record for us the celebrated battles of *Magh Tuairthead Chonga* and *Magh Tuairthead na Oh-Fomoraich*, which took place in the nineteenth century before Christ, according to the chronology of the Four Masters." This part of the subject is concluded by a notice of what the Professor terms "the purely Imaginative Literature (such as the compositions called Fenian Tales and Poems), because in this class of pieces is to be found such a vast amount of detailed information relative to the manners and customs, residences, dress, ornaments, the social life, in short, of the early Gaedhils." The next lectures, to the twentieth included treat of "the remains of the early Christian period," of "the early ecclesiastical MSS.," and of "the so-called prophecies;" the last lecture is entitled, "How the History of Erin is to be Written." He reduces to three the number of those who are "worthy of mention as having attempted the history of ancient Erin;" they are Dr. Geoffrey Keating, the Abbé McGeoghegan, and Thomas Moore: the two former he considers may be read without detriment, though it is quite clear, if he have not overrated the importance of his own archaeological discoveries, they are worthless, or nearly so, in matters of remote antiquity. Thomas Moore the lecturer forbids his pupils to pay any attention to; the poet understood nothing of the language in which the MS. materials which Professor O'Curry has made the subject of his lectures are written; and how far qualified, even in his own opinion, was the Irish melodist to write a history of his country, may be gathered from the following anecdote:

The first volume of his history was published in the year 1835, and in the year 1839, during one of his last visits to the land of his birth, he, in company with his old and attached friend, Dr. Petrie, favoured me with quite an unexpected visit at the Royal Irish Academy, then in Grafton-street. I was at that period employed on the ordinance survey of Ireland; and, at the time of his visit, happened to have before me, on my desk, the books of Ballymote and Lecain, the "Leabhar Breac," the Annals of the Four Masters, and many other ancient books, for historical research and reference. I had never before seen Moore; and, after a brief introduction and explanation of the nature of my occupation by Dr. Petrie, and seeing the formidable array of so many dark and

time-worn volumes by which I was surrounded, he looked a little disconcerted, but after a while plucked up courage to open the Book of Ballymote, and ask what it was. Dr. Petrie and myself then entered into a short explanation of the history and character of the books then present, as well as of ancient Gaedhilic documents in general. Moore listened with great attention, alternately scanning the books and myself; and then asked me, in a serious tone, if I understood them, and how I had learned to do so. Having satisfied him upon these points, he turned to Dr. Petrie, and said, "Petrie, these huge tomes could not have been written by fools or for any foolish purpose. I never knew anything about them before, and I had no right to have undertaken the History of Ireland."

Three volumes of his history had been before this time published, and it is quite possible that it was the new light which appeared to have broken in upon him on this occasion, that deterred him from putting his fourth and last volume to press until after several years; it is believed he was only compelled to do so at last by his publishers in 1846.

The way in which Professor O'Curry would have the would-be historian of Ireland address himself to his task involves Herculean labour, but is undoubtedly the correct way; and it is in these words that he recommends it:

The only valuable, the only complete and rich history, then, the only worthy, the only truly intelligible history of ancient Erin, must be written upon the basis of the Annals, of which I have given you some account, and, above all, upon the basis of the last and most complete of the annals, those of the Four Masters. From O'Donovan's richly-noted edition of this great work the student can indeed learn almost all the chief part of that history; but, as I before explained to you, even these annals, and especially the earlier portion of them, are extremely dry and meagre; so that to arrive at anything like an intelligible history of those early times, we are forced to search elsewhere for assistance. The lights and shades, the details of such a history, the minute circumstances,—not only those which explain historical events, but those equally or even more important descriptions, in which the habits and manners, the social ideas and cultivation, the very life of the actors in those events, are recorded for us,—all these things must be brought out in their proper places in order to transform the meagre skeleton supplied by the mere annals into a full and real history. And it is out of all the other materials which have been spoken of in these lectures that these details are to be gathered, for the purpose of filling in the outline drawn by the Four Masters.

All these various materials must, however, first be submitted to the closest analysis, to the most careful comparison one with another, and to the most minute critical investigation, assisted by the light supplied by the languages and histories, as well as the antiquities, and what is known of the life, of other Celtic nations—of all the contemporary nations, indeed, with whom our forefathers were ever likely to have come in contact.

There is no occasion for us to remark that those lectures are not in "the Protestant interest"—that might be at once concluded from the position held by the lecturer; but we will just append a few sentences from which it will appear that the Professor does not lose an opportunity of impeaching the credibility of his Protestant brethren:

The Milesian history is pretty generally known, and has been much canvassed by the writers of the last 150 years. But although several writers have been bold enough not only to question, but even to reject altogether, the fact of this Spanish colonisation of Erin, nevertheless not one has ever ventured upon assigning any other origin to the peculiarly constituted race of the Gaedhel, at least none founded on anything more than mere conjecture, and that of the weakest kind.

It is impossible not to remark that the writers of this class have been chiefly, if not exclusively, Protestant; writers of a party who have ever been singularly ready to lay hold of the most trivial incidents which they can dress up to give colour to their denial that the ancestry and Christianity of ancient Erin had been derived from Western Europe. It would have been much to the credit of some of these writers had they confined themselves to fair discussion and a candid examination of such facts and authorities as came before them, and had they decided honestly on the evidences alone which they furnish, particularly as the historic question concerning the coming of the Gaedhils themselves from Spain, and their religion from Rome, is really a matter of no importance whatever in the discussions of the present day, except as regards mere ethnological inquiry and as regards the veracity of our ancient traditions and writings. But for writers and investigators of this class, a single dubious sentence, or a single immaterial contradiction, is enough, if only ingenuity can in any way twist it into a contradiction of the whole scope and tenor of history, spread over one or any number of volumes. It is then magnified into a mountain of truth, and all the rest set at naught, or coolly passed over.

At the same time, we are bound to admit that when such a history as Professor O'Curry would like to see appears, the Protestant porcupine will throw out quills of suspicion, and Protestant lecturers will raise a hue and cry against it. When we find Protestant and Catholic agreeing upon a historico-religious fact, we shall allow our weaned child to play on the hole of the asp, and momentarily expect the millennium.

We must not omit to mention valuable adjuncts in the shape of an appendix, containing beautifully-executed fac-similes from ancient MSS., and a copious index.

SCIENCE.

The Past and Present Life of the Globe; being a Sketch in Outline of the World's Life-system. By DAVID PAGE, F.G.S. Edinburgh: Blackwood. 1861. 8vo. pp. 256.

The Three Barriers: Notes on Mr. Darwin's "Origin of Species." By "G. R." Edinburgh: Blackwood. 1861. 8vo. pp. 180.

Footprints of the Creator: or, the Asterolepis of Stromness. By HUGH MILLER. (Second Edition.) Edinburgh: A. and C. Black. 1861. pp. 422.

THE TRANSMUTATION HYPOTHESIS has been so frequently discussed in these pages, that we have refrained from returning to it until compelled by the accumulation of three special treatises, all written by Scotchmen, and all regarding this subject from a similar point of view. If we do not concur with them altogether, it is from no lack of sympathy with their main purpose; nor shall we

be more ready to embrace the "Darwinian heresy" because many of the objections raised to it may be deemed futile.

The Celtic mind rarely entertains any question unless there is infused into it a certain amount of the religious element; and, in this case, the real question involved is, whether the world is governed entirely by natural laws; or, whether these "natural laws" are subject to the constant management and control of a superintending Providence. The possibility of such interference without any apparent violation of the ordinary course of affairs is skilfully represented in Bulwer's "Zanoni," and we must be dull indeed if we advance far in life yet fail to perceive the existence of this influence; both dull and soulless if we refuse to recognise it even within the limits of our own experience.

Mr. Page was formerly connected with the firm of W. and R. Chambers, and acquired his first notoriety by revelations respecting the authorship of the "Vestiges;" he still speaks of that unhappy publication as "standing bastardised by the moral cowardice that shrinks from avowing its paternity." He is now well known as a successful writer of educational books on geology, a circumstance which strongly exhibits the dearth of literary talent among the *hammerers* of the south. The present work is a little too ambitious—a little too much like an attempt to improve upon Professor Phillips's "Life on the Earth." It is "designed," we are told, "for the general reader," and its "style is somewhat more rhetorical than befits the exactitudes of science," which sounds like a warning to expect "fine writing," and have a dictionary at hand. Unfortunately no dictionary would explain the peculiar phraseology of our author, and the unusual sense in which some words are used. We have been a good deal puzzled by such expressions as "dealing with a prescient plan;" "assimilating extinct forms of past life;" "homologating an affirmation;" "laws and orders;" "the lapse of vast epochs of time." With Mr. Page "a perfect fossil is a chapter in the world's history," and "a fragment of pottery will throw a flood of light;" *era* means a great many years. "Elimination" is a favourite word, apparently used by mistake for *evolution*. In the dictionary it means a *putting over the threshold*, or out of doors; and is used scientifically to express, *e. g.*, the removal of anything from the system; the getting rid of the sources of error, &c. But never in the sense of *development*, like the "elimination of primal patterns," or "the elimination of a simple cell."

The illustrations, if not original or first-rate, have the merit of being differently compounded from those previously in use, and which every cadet and undergraduate knows by heart. Some of them are exceedingly funny: witness the vision of saurians "tempesting the ocean," with an ill-regulated *Pterodactylus* overhead; the ghosts of extinct coelons; and the "witless" trilobite making impossible contortions in the attempt to look graceful. There is a *spider*, like what children draw, with antennae, and any number of joints in its legs; and an *Echinos* which has become hairy by reason of frequent copying. We believe that good original figures teach more than fine writing; we know that they cost far more pains to prepare.

When we have penetrated Mr. Page's rhetoric, and arrived at his facts and opinions, we shall find that while teaching others he has still much to learn. In his Zoological Table it is curious to note the *Lepidosiren* and blind-worm given as examples of "Apodal Batrachia;" and the *rhyncholite* (or fossil mandible of the *Nautilus*), treated as a *genus* of predaceous cephalopods. The "*Cimoliornis*, or bird of the chalk," here still survives, though it was known to be a *Pterodactyl* in 1854, according to Morris. Mr. Page tells us that he is almost "altogether ignorant of the fresh-water areas of the older epochs." We, therefore, recommend him to visit Scarborough, with "Phillip's Geology of the Yorkshire Coast" under his arm. Between the esplanade and the "Mermaid's Haunt," he will find picturesque cliffs of river-sandstone of the Oolitic age; and though he will not succeed in disinterring pearly river mussels (because *nacre* is a substance never preserved in sand), yet he will find many layers of bivalve shells indicated by blackened outlines, set up, apparently, as they lived in their ancient bed. Further on, at Gristhorpe, when the tide is out, he may walk over the plant-beds from which Mr. Bean obtained his famous collection of fossil ferns, now divided between York and the British Museum. Or, turning in the opposite direction, he will find the beach at Scalby encumbered with masses of fissile yellow stone, and every stroke of the hammer will reveal fresh surfaces painted, as if in sepia, with fan-shaped leaves, resembling those of the graceful broad-leaved pine (*Salisburia*), of which there is one we have often paused to admire in the middle of the interminable street of Brentford. By prolonging his walk to Haiburn Wyke, Mr. Page may combine instruction with amusement, for it is the most charming place for a pic-nic, and there he may see the giant *Equiseta* petrified as they grew, still upright in the rock. To obtain a good exhibition of the flora preserved in the "freshwater area" of the *Trias*, Mr. Page must visit Russia; but there are places in Warwickshire where fossil plant-beds of peculiar kind exist.

It is somewhat surprising to find one who considers himself an "advanced" geologist, and sneers at English professors, labouring under the delusion that the Oolitic fauna and flora extended simultaneously over the whole world, and ceased or changed at the same time, giving place to the Cretaceous. He cannot understand that there are portions of the world to which the Oolitic phase never extended, and that there may be portions where it still lingers, never having been displaced by any newer *régime*. As he is a progressionist, it should be satisfactory to him to reflect that the existing inhabitants

of every country are superior in rank and intelligence (though not in bulk) to any pre-existing fauna known to us by fossil remains in the same area; not even excepting the region of the great extinct apes, for there also we find the oldest relics of man.

Mr. Page thinks "science can scarcely corroborate" the belief that extinctions have taken place in "the few thousand of years of man's experience;" but, without repeating the many well-known and striking cases among animals, we may cite the following passage in Dr. Hooker's "Antarctic Botany:" "During the interval that elapsed between two visits which I paid to St. Helena, one very peculiar native plant, *Acalypha rubra*, had disappeared, and two other handsome shrubby species of *Melthania*, with particularly showy flowers, had very recently become extinct; whilst the existence of some *Wahlenbergia*, of a *Physalis*, and a few of the peculiar arborescent *Compositae*, though thus far prolonged, is held upon a very precarious tenure."

Before he pens another rhapsody about the tropics, Mr. Page would do well to consider Dr. Livingstone's remark, that "tropical climates seem unfavourable for the full development of either animals or man" (ii. pp. 564); and also Mr. Darwin's description of the Galapagos, where he says, "We may conclude that the usual gaudy colouring of the intertropical productions is not related either to the heat or light of those zones, but to some other cause." For the character of the natural productions of a region depends more on its geological age than even upon "the existence of conditions generally favourable to life."

Mr. Page's arguments are less valuable, inasmuch as he evidently misunderstands Mr. Darwin's hypothesis in more than one essential respect. He complains that Darwin "fails to show how the operation of a purely physical law should not affect alike every member of a species;" but the law of natural selection would be wholly inoperative without that "chapter of accidents" to which, in default of exact knowledge, we ascribe the origin of "sports" and varieties. Nor is it supposed that the gorilla and chimpanzee are descended from "larger and more manlike forms of monkey." They represent (hypothetically) the younger branches of a great family; and may have improved upon their progenitors as much as Mr. Page has surpassed the Celt-makers. Our "common ancestor" must have departed very long ago, and may have been a quite inferior monkey. But, while condemning Darwinism, Mr. Page admits the possible operation of secondary causes in physical nature, and has no objection to the derivation of Adam from an ape, instead of the "red earth," provided you admit the super-addition of human faculties to be equal to a new creation. At this point he gets into trouble with one of his own witnesses; for M. Agassiz, like Sir B. Brodie and the Rev. J. C. Atkinson, cannot find any essential difference between human and brute nature, and hopes again to meet his four-footed friends in Paradise.

We will not follow Mr. Page into his speculations concerning the future. They cannot be of much consequence. A far more profound acquaintance with the history of the past were but the first qualification for the gift of prophecy.

The best thing in the book, to our thinking, is the speculation concerning a possible alternation of climates, at least in our temperate zone, from the beginning of time. Geologists long since abandoned the notion that "secular refrigeration" had influenced the palæontology of the globe. Mr. Cuming even went so far as to suggest that the strong bucklers of the Old Red Sandstone fishes enabled them to "battle with the ice" in their rivers or seas; and Professor Ramsay attributed the Permian boulder-formations to glacial agency. Mr. Page attempts to show that the Cambrian, Old-red, Permian, Chalk, and Boulder-drift, are the product of cold periods alternating with the formations of more genial cycles. There is something hopeful in this view; for all the secular periods of astronomers are included within reasonable limits, and if we could arrive at anything like an indication of *periodicity* in geological phenomena, there would be an end at once to all the senseless talk about billions of years.

The second work before us, though published anonymously, is known to be the production of the Rev. George Rorison, Episcopalian clergyman of Peterhead. It is stated in the preface to have been three times delivered as a lecture, and is published under the patronage of Bishop Trower, of Glasgow. It is an energetic remonstrance against Mr. Darwin's doctrine; full of eloquence, and good reasoning, and apt quotations. We hope the author is a reader of the *CRITIC*, for we find expressions respecting the "domestic institutions" of the ants quite in accordance with our own sage reflections when noticing the "Genetic Cycle" of his countryman, Dr. Ogilvie.

The "Three Barriers" are the back-bone, breast, and brain; which the author considers so essentially peculiar to the higher classes of animals as to forbid the possibility of any invertebrate animal from becoming fish or fowl—any oviparous creature from becoming mammalian—any quadruped from relationship with man.

It is quite true that the characters which distinguish the vertebrate animal from the insect or shell-fish are established at a very early period of embryonic development, and no sane naturalist would dream of transmuting one into the other. Suppose all nature to be plastic in your hands, and that you can "build" an oyster, as Mr. Wade talks of "building" an artificial fly. When you have improved your oyster into a whelk or cuttle-fish, and wish to carry the process a step further, you will suddenly find your plan and materials won't admit of it; and that if you want to make a real fish you must go back to the beginning and try a new scheme altogether. The *tunicary* (or

lowest mollusc) and the lancelet (or lowest fish) are more alike than any of the higher members of these two great classes. It is, however, not a little singular that the oldest known fish—the only fish of the Silurian system—was originally, and more than once, described as a cuttle-bone (*Pteraspis*), whereas the true cuttle-fish are unknown as fossils of the rocks older than the Lias.

The barrier which divides the oviparous vertebrata from the mammals is not so absolute as Mr. Rorison supposes. Whales do not actually suckle their young, neither does the ornithorhynchus; whereas pigeons perform that process, after a fashion, with more solicitude than is shown by the opossum.

The third barrier is altogether illusory; it has no existence in nature, and has arisen in the imagination of the author from a misapprehension of Professor Owen's classification of mammalian brains. The Professor complains that people "give more force to his generalisations than he himself does, or meant his readers or hearers to give." He confesses that his definitions and divisions are artificial, and that "he can neither see nor conceive of the distinction between the psychological phenomenon of a chimpanzee and a Bosjesman, as being other than a difference of degree." Why should Mr. Rorison be so anxious to find a difference between the brain of man and the apes? Does he believe, with Dr. Grant, that the power of thought depends on being "better cerebrated?" That man's moral nature and dreams of immortality arise from a better development of the "bump of adhesiveness?" If not—if he only seeks to establish a physical objection to the claims of "our poor relations"—we fear he has cited a witness whose opinions will prove to be not in harmony with his own.

Mr. Rorison has sought to strengthen his argument by "fresh decisions of the most authoritative kind," from two other "living leaders of British science." The first of these, Professor Kelland, being interrogated respecting the "Geometry of the Bee-hive," says, "The terminal prismatic faces of the comb have the remarkable property, that each of the solid angles is formed of three equal angles. And I cannot regard this power of selecting equality of angles other than as a simple endowment direct from the Divine mind." Lord Brougham's older story is also quoted: "The bee had been for thousands of years, in all countries, unerringly working according to this fixed rule, not only choosing the same exact angle of 120 degrees for the inclination of the sides of its little room—which every one had for ages before known to be the best possible angle—but also choosing the same exact angles of 110, and 70 degrees for the inclination of the roof, which no one had ever discovered till the eighteenth century." Mr. Conybeare follows in the same strain, but blunders in repeating it: "The bees actually make the tops and bottoms of their cells of three square planes meeting in a point. Who would dream for an instant of the bee knowing the highest branches of mathematics?" Who indeed! Dear, simple-hearted philosophers! You remind us of the pleasure we experienced when the perception first dawned upon our mind that two and two make four—that they always make four.

We have often admired the exceeding uniformity in size of the bubbles given off (e.g.), during the action of acid upon carbonate of lime—how they marshal themselves in lines and become regular hexagons, "choosing the same exact angle of 120 degrees for the inclination of their sides." Still more wonderful are the bubbles of gas in the bottle you have just emptied of Scotch Ale or Dublin Stout; spherical when first evolved, they become twelve-sided through mutual pressure, and, wherever they are equal in size, form rhombic dodecahedra, whose hexagonal axes are terminated by "solid angles formed of three equal angles," like the cell of the honey-bee.

In point of fact, the bees have no choice, working as they do in a crowd, and upon a double layer of comb. No solitary bee makes a hexagonal cell, nor would the social bees, unless mutually compelled. Neither are the bottoms of the cells formed of "three planes with equal angles" unless they were constructed simultaneously with other cells at their back. The proof may be seen in the margin of any comb, and in the neighbourhood of the queen cells. The marginal cells are rounded externally, and their bases do not correspond truly, so that they are opposed to one, two, three, or even to portions of four other cells. Therefore, it is not true that the "angles are invariable;" they are only so where they could not be otherwise. We know that a distinguished entomologist took great pains to teach this to Lord Brougham, who consulted him frequently on the subject more than twenty years ago; but the love of the marvellous was too strong, and the old story too pretty to be forsaken. It is probable that to higher intelligences the profoundest of our mathematical problems are as self-evident as the simplest equation is to us; meantime let us be thankful, with Kepler, for any amount of light we can obtain, though our sentiments of wonder should become subdued.

We must not forget the other "leader of science," Sir David Brewster, who is called upon to "provide an effectual antidote" for the statement that "the eye is not perfectly achromatic." What says Sir David? "It is true that the correction for the aberration of colour is not perfect in the human eye; but vision is, notwithstanding, perfect. The uncorrected colour is discovered by looking through the edge of the pupil," &c. What more could Mr. Darwin desire? The eye is declared to be only so far perfect as it would be if produced by the means he has suggested.

We have still to notice the new edition of Hugh Miller's "Footprints," first published in 1849, as a reply to the "Vestiges," and

reviewed soon after in the *Critic* (1850, Vol. X., p. 318). It was out of print before the author's death, but it had become still more quickly out of date, owing to the rapid progress of geological discovery; and amidst his multitudinous engagements, with the constant requirements of his newspaper, the "dire hurry of the General Assemblies," and the labour of arranging his new museum, he failed to return to a task which had probably become distasteful.

Since the work was written he had learned that the Old Red Sandstone of Cromarty and Caithness, "prolific of fish," was not so old as the "gray tilestones" of Forfar and Kincardine; the "Middle Devonian" was older than the "Lower Devonian;" and thus the inferences founded upon the supposed succession of life required to be reversed. An extraordinary fatality also attended upon all the reported discoveries of fossil fish in the Silurian strata; the spines of sharks proved to be tails of shrimps, portions of trilobites, and even of zoophytes; and the palatal teeth were traced to the carboniferous limestone. The very title of the book had a narrow escape; for the genus *Asterolepis*, originally proposed by Eichwald, was found to embrace two distinct forms; and while Agassiz gave the name *Chelonichthys* to the gigantic remains found in Russia, Hugh Miller himself bestowed the appropriate epithet of "Pterichthys" on the smaller species, which has become so famous through his writings.

After Hugh Miller's death, the prospects of a new edition became still worse. The "Vestiges" had ceased to be a scientific bugbear, and a new phantom arisen in their place. The "Footprints" could not be transmuted into a reply to Mr. Darwin's "Origin of Species;" but they had acquired an historical reputation, and were still in demand. By the judicious advice of Sir Philip Egerton they have been reprinted with no alterations of moment in the original text, but the results of recent discovery are given in notes.

The title-page announces a "Memoir by Louis Agassiz," but the biographical fragment which follows is at first in the very words of Sir David Brewster's memoir in the *North British Review*, and then merges in a critique of this particular book, dated at the end "Cambridge, 1850." This is followed by a preface written by Mrs. Miller, who has made herself fully conversant with all the difficulties of the case, and not only makes good the argument of the "Footprints" where it had broken down, but also vigorously assaults Mr. Darwin, whom she confesses to find more difficult to understand than the "Vestiges." We cordially agree with Mrs. Miller, that "natural selection" tends to maintain the distinctness and permanence of species; but we must venture to doubt whether Dr. McCosh (whoever he may be) "could find"—even in his own person—"an example of one species being created solely for the benefit of another."

This is not the place to bear testimony to the genius of Hugh Miller, or demonstrate the value of his labours. But he was the first who ever made scientific truths acceptable to his religious countrymen; and we trust the influence of his life and writings will long continue, and stir up new votaries to become champions, and, if need be, even martyrs in the cause.

We have also received: *Spinal Debility: its Prevention, Pathology, and Cure, in relation to Curvatures, Paralysis, Epilepsy, and Various Deformities.* By Edward Tuson, F.R.C.S. (London: John W. Davies. Edinburgh: MacLachlan and Co.)

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

The Medical Missionary in China: a Narrative of Twenty Years Experience. By WILLIAM LOCKHART, F.R.C.S., F.R.G.S., of the London Missionary Society. London: Hurst and Blackett. 8vo. pp. 404.

MR. LOCKHART went out to China as a medical missionary, and this gave him the opportunity of doing some good for the soul while he was endeavouring to do good to the body; yet Mr. Lockhart advises that, in all cases, the spiritual missionary and the secular should never be united in one person. Mr. Lockhart has had twenty years' experience of China, and it cannot be denied that he has largely profited by his opportunities, and that, although he presents us with many things respecting the Chinese with which we were already acquainted, he tells us many other things which are quite new to us. Perhaps our best plan will be to give a few extracts from Mr. Lockhart. In the following extract he is writing, as a medical man, of the Humane Society of Shanghai. When persons fall overboard from junks in the river, boats are sent to rescue them; but the treatment of the apparently drowned, is not the treatment they would receive on the banks of the Serpentine:

One of the plans for restoring suspended animation is to place the patient on his back, and then to invert a large iron boiler (commonly used for cooking rice) over the abdomen. This, they say, "because of the connexion between the empty space and the distended abdomen of the patient, causes the ejection of the water by the nose." Another plan is "to suspend the patient by the feet from the shoulders of a man standing erect, at the same time stopping the anus by a dossil of cotton to prevent the evacuation of the bowels, which would be fatal. This will soon be followed by the flowing of water from the mouth, and the patient's life will thus be spared."

Semi-barbarians are often more cruel in their punishments than utter savages. They bring more ingenuity to bear upon torture. Thus:

Great criminals, burglars, pirates, and such like offenders, are often cruelly dealt with. Though the magistrate may not authorise their decapitation, he can inflict a severe torture, sometimes fatal in its effect. After the criminal has been beaten, he is tied to a low cross with arms extended, and kneeling on a

coiled chain, a torture, the agony of which is inconceivable. He remains in this position, and sometimes in the sun, for hours. Exhaustion and death frequently follow in a few days; and when this is not the case, and death does not relieve the victim while under the torture, he will be paralysed or crippled for the rest of his life.

A plan adopted in the magistrate's office to extort money or evidence from persons of respectable position is this: A few short thin bamboos are tied at one end, then separated at the free end; the fingers are placed between, and the bamboo rods are drawn more or less tight by a string round them, until the man screams with pain, and will give his money or his evidence according to demand.

Turning to a brighter feature in the Chinese character, he informs us of the large shops or halls where they go to drink "the cup which cheers but not inebriates," and says: "Some few are in the habit of drinking native wine and spirits, but very few drunkards are seen in a Chinese city. Drunkenness is not a national vice in China; tea-drinking is so general that it may be described as the national habit." The tea-shops are regularly licensed, and under the surveillance of the police. No intoxicating drinks of any kind are allowed in them; they are great places for talking; and this may be why among ourselves, at a tea-drinking, the tea has been called "chatter-water."

Chinese arts and crafts have a special chapter devoted to them. They are clever at needle-making, and it is not improbable that Europeans copied the use of the needle from the Chinese. They are cunning generally in the working of metals. They are clever as ivory carvers, in fact they are clever in everything they give their minds to. In the tea-gardens there are men who profess to tell fortunes by the aid of a hen:

These men carry on their profession in the streets of the city also, where there is space available. A mat is spread on the ground, with a stick fixed at each corner, around which a strip of cloth is cast to form an inclosure for the fortune-teller and his hen, which is in a small bamboo-cage. By his side is an open box containing a number of very small rolls of paper with sentences, or single characters written on them. In front of him is a long row of fifty or sixty small pasteboard envelopes, which also hold single characters, or the divination sentences. A little board painted white, for writing on, and the "inkstone" and pencil are at hand ready for use. An inquirer who wishes to consult him, squats down on his heels outside the inclosure, pays three cash (half a farthing) and tells his story, stating what he wishes to know. He is told to pick out a roll from the box, which having done, he hands it to the man, who unrolls it, and writes its contents on the board. He then opens the door of the cage, and the hen marches forward to the row of envelopes; after peering over them inquisitively, she picks out one and lets it fall to the ground. A few grains of rice are thrown into the cage, and she returns. The envelope is opened, and the characters inside it also written on the board, from the two inscriptions on which the consulter's prospects are announced. The hen is regarded as the arbiter of fate; incapable of moral motive in the selection of the roll; and is therefore supposed to give the decree of fate, without the possibility of collusion, or misinterpretation of any kind.

As to an ingenious take-in the following passage testifies:

Passing one day through the tea-gardens, I observed a man from the Shanghai grain junk exhibiting some kind of curious fowl to a crowd of admiring people. He had fixed a number of sticks in a circle into the ground, attaching them by a cord, with which to keep the throng at a distance, who stood gaping in amazement at the strange bird. Crossing over the cord to see what the animal was, it appeared to be of some remarkable breed, combining the peculiarities of a gallinaceous cock and of a common duck. On getting near, however, I found it to be a duck, dressed up in the skin of a cock, with the feathers on. This had been neatly drawn on a like a jacket and trousers in one, and partly sewn, and partly glued to the feathers of the duck, so as to look from a distance like a cross between a cock and a duck.

Mr. Lockhart has a good deal to say respecting the state of medical science in China, which will interest the general reader as well as the man of science. The presence of a European physician in China, as in India and elsewhere among unscientific people, is greatly prized. He has the power of doing good, and the means of winning the confidence and affections of the people, which the non-medical missionary gains with great difficulty; and his observations on the propriety of instructing the youth of China in medical science deserve every attention. The establishment of an hospital at Shanghai has been productive already of a great amount of good to the natives. A curious surgical case is here related:

A juggler was on one occasion exhibiting before a crowd, and performed a needle-trick as follows: He first pretended to swallow twenty needles, singly, and then a piece of string, to which they were to be threaded, and afterwards drawn out by a hooked wire. On passing down the hook this time, however, the needles had slipped too low, and both hook and needles became fixed in his throat. After several attempts, he extracted eight or ten of the needles, and was then brought to the hospital. On passing the finger into the throat, the needles were distinctly felt, and the hook found to be firmly fixed at the back of the pharynx. It was finally detached and drawn out; and with some difficulty four more of the needles, with a portion of the string were removed. The rest of the needles could not by any possibility be reached, either by the finger or by forceps, and the worst feature in the case was that the needles, which were all attached to the string, pierced the œsophagus in different directions. The patient suffered much from dyspnoea, with great agony, from a sense of suffocation in the throat; an emetic was given, in the hope that some of the needles might be loosened by the vomiting, but only one came away. A probang was passed during the evening without difficulty, but without benefit: leeches were applied, with considerable relief for a time, and hot fomentations to the neck, but great tumefaction both external and internal took place, and finally the man died, five days after the accident. He was a poor feeble fellow, the victim of opium-smoking, and other vicious habits. The state of his health, along with the great uncertainty of any beneficial result, precluded the idea of performing any operation.

Beggars in all countries adopt extraordinary plans sometimes to enlist the compassion of the public, but certainly, we say with the author, the following is the most extraordinary that has been met with:

Four men were seen one day crawling on their hands and knees one after another on the ground, and calling on the passers-by to give them money. They had lost their legs a few inches below the knees. The stumps were thoroughly cicatrised, but were pyramidal and very tender, the cicatrix of the skin being drawn tightly over the bone. On inquiring into the cause of this surprising loss of the limbs, the men said it arose from an accident which occurred at a fire, where their legs had been burned off. It was ascertained, however, that beggars in the southern province of Shan-tung, were in the habit of removing their limbs for the purpose of exciting sympathy, and that the operation was performed by a beggar who made it his profession. He ties a piece of thin string as tightly as possible round the middle of the calf, drawing it closer from time to time until mortification ensues. When the soft parts are separated the bone is sawn through, and in time the stump is covered with skin. This operation causes great suffering, and many die in the process; but those who survive the amputation are congratulated by their friends, as having gained the loss of their limbs and an increase of fortune, from the contributions of the benevolent.

We conclude with a short extract respecting the Chinese baths. The houses in which they are kept have the merit of cleanliness. The cost of a bath is six copper cash, exactly one farthing of our money; if a cup of tea or a pipe of tobacco be added, the charge will be nine cash:

At the front of the house is a large hall fitted with boxes and compartments, where the visitors place their clothes under the care of a keeper, who supplies the bather with a clean towel, and is responsible for his property while he is absent in the bath. A passage from this hall leads to the bathing apartment, which is a small room, taken up, for the greater part, by a large water-trough about a foot in depth, made of tiles or slabs of white marble. Through the floor of this tiled trough two or three circular holes are made, into which iron boilers are placed, having their edges thoroughly cemented. When the trough is filled with water, a fire is lighted under the boilers in the fireplace which has been built for the purpose, and the water is soon heated. The bathers sit on planks placed across the trough, and wash themselves in the steam. A teacher of mine who was one day enjoying his bath after this fashion, slipped off the plank into the water, and was severely scalded. The water is usually changed only once, but in some establishments twice, in the day—a circumstance which, though repulsive to the habits of Europeans, does not affect the Chinese, who enjoy their bath with quite as much relish in the evening as earlier in the day, when the water is fresh and clean.

We had marked several other passages for extract; but those we have given will suffice to show the interesting character of Mr. Lockhart's volume, which is written without art, and which treats a great variety of topics in art, science, morals, and religion as affecting the Chinese people.

FICTION.

The Last of the Mortimers: a Story in Two Voices. By the Author of "Margaret Maitland," "Adam Graeme," &c. &c. 3 vols. London: Hurst and Blackett. 1862.

Lozel, the Widower. By W. M. THACKERAY, Author of "Vanity Fair," &c. With Illustrations. London: Smith, Elder, and Co. 1861. pp. 258.

Wheat and Tares: a Tale. London: Saunders, Otley, and Co. 1861. pp. 411.

The Home at Rosefield. By EDWARD COPPING. 3 vols. London: Hurst and Blackett. 1861.

Maidenthorpe; or, Interesting Events about the Year 1825. By JEREMIAH BRIEFLESS, Esq., of the Outer Temple, Fellow of No Society. 2 vols. London: Richard Bentley. 1861.

My Daughter Marjorie (17th Century). Imprinted for Saunders, Otley, and Co. 1861.

Wild Dayrell: a Biography of a Gentleman in Exile. By JOHN KEMP, Author of "Shooting and Fishing in Lower Brittany," &c. London: Longman and Co. 1861. pp. 421.

Crows' Nest Farm: a True Tale. By JULIA ADDISON, Author of "Evelyn Lascelles," &c. &c. London: Saunders, Otley, and Co. 1861. pp. 282.

Said and Done. 1 vol. London: Smith, Elder, and Co.

The Lady of the Manor of Topcroft. 2 vols. London: Saunders, Otley, and Co.

Joseph in the Snow, and the Clockmaker. By AUERBACH. Translated by Lady WALLACE. 3 vols. London: Saunders, Otley, and Co.

WE CANNOT HONESTLY CONGRATULATE the authoress of "Margaret Maitland" on this her latest work. It may be said thoroughly to solve the problem how a minimum of intelligence may be conveyed in a maximum of words. The plot is of the most meagre cast possible, and that which is made to dribble out through a thousand and odd pages, might as easily, and we think, much more pleasantly, be told in three. Throughout these thousand pages, indeed, there reigns an air of intense mystery; a hushed expectation of some terrible future catastrophe, which would put to the blush the invention of the late Mr. Matthew Lewis or Mrs. Ratcliffe. It is not, however, until the 301st page of the third volume that the writer lets her *ridiculus mus* escape, and we find that what the "two voices" have been hinting at in such elongated and mysterious chatter, is but a very simple story after all.

Two old maiden ladies, sisters, of the name of Mortimer, coheireses of a Cheshire squire, of good name and large rent-roll, are the chief personages of the story. These old ladies want, of course, an heir or an heiress to their property, and they set a solicitor, named Creswell, to work to hunt up the next descendant of a deceased cousin, Richard Arkwright Mortimer. This descendant turns up in the form of a young and pretty girl, who has recently married a subaltern in the army. While, however, inquiries are being made touching her iden-

tity, another claimant to the affections, if not the lands, of one of the Miss Mortimers appears on the stage in the shape of an Italian named Count Sermoneta. It turns out that this Count is really a legitimate son of the eldest so-called Miss Mortimer, who married his father the Count abroad, but refused ever to see or hear from him because he declined to take the name of Mortimer instead of Sermoneta. The Italian husband, who is quite as proud as his English wife, submits silently to the separation, but on his death-bed enjoins his son to seek out and find his mother. This mother he discovers, as we have just said, in the eldest Miss Mortimer. She, however, refuses to recognise him as a son, solely for the reason that his father would not take an English name. She then proceeds to die in a very unenviable frame of mind, disinheriting her son, and leaving her share of the property to the subaltern's wife. Her sister, however, makes amends by leaving her share to Count Luigi Sermoneta, and all ends well, if we except the very unnecessary death-scene of Miss Mortimer, or rather the Countess Sermoneta.

Our readers of course will feel some surprise, if not admiration, at the ingenuity which prevents the writer from telling this exceedingly common-place story in a less space than 1000 pages. It seemed indeed, at first, as if the authoress were going to rush in *medias res* at once. In the opening page we have a miracle. Miss Mortimer, after an almost total dumbness of thirty years, recovers her voice in a moment; and had she chosen to use it but for five minutes would have saved us the trouble of reading one of the dullest novels that has of late been issued from the press.

We have, among other absurdities, a very ridiculous scene, where an Edinburgh servant lassie, on being threatened with dismissal in consequence of her mistress leaving Scotland, brings her landlady's "great hammer and a rusty iron nail" and requests her mistress to go through a Jewish ceremony not unknown to readers of the Pentateuch, viz., "to drive the nail into the door-post through her ear; for the Bible says them that have the nail driven through, never gang out any mair for ever, but belong to the house."

"The Last of the Mortimers" only deserves notice as being a very bad novel, written by an author of reputation.

"Lovel the Widower" needs no very close criticism from us. It has already found many thousands, or possibly hundreds of thousands, of readers. It is not one of Mr. Thackeray's best works, but it is one that in no way detracts from his reputation, or shows any decline of intellectual vigour. There is no one character in it, not even that of Elizabeth, which interests us very much; but, on the other hand, not one of the personages is a positive bore. Even the rickety Captain is interesting as a study, and we think the author of "Jeames's Diary" has now made the *amende honorable* to the profession of the shoulder-knot, in painting a butler so chivalrous and tender-hearted as the ex-printer's boy Bedford. Mr. Thackeray has not in these pages selected exquisite or reconditely constituted specimens of mortality to operate upon. He deals with the delf and not the porcelain of human nature; and we are forced to confess, though not with much pleasure, that we have met with very many persons whose types are to be found in these pages, and that we shall doubtless meet with many more like them, if we live and do not become a member of the society of La Trappe. The closing scene of the volume, when the defunct Cecilia's throne is filled, is in itself a perfect panorama of dissected feeling, or rather of detected selfishness. We do not much like it, but we are forced to cry out, however unwillingly, "magna est veritas." We have at the conclusion of this volume a sort of half indefinite promise that, although there is an end of "Lovel the Widower," we may possibly hear some day of "Lovel Married." If this chronicle is continued, we say à la Johnny Gilpin, may we be there to read.

"Wheat and Tares" is a novel in one volume which originally appeared in *Fraser's Magazine*, and terminated in its pages in a curiously abrupt manner. It is noticeable, too, that its publisher is not the same to whom reprints from the said magazine are usually confided. With these *arcana*, however, we have nothing to do, save in so far as we find that the novel before us has been affected by them. That it has somehow or other come to a premature end we think undeniable; a fact which we regret the more because it is a work of very considerable power, coarsely enough painted in parts, but never tediously. The author does not tax his invention much to ruin the hero of his piece. A bad book on the Derby effects the catastrophe, and will, we suppose, do the same both in real and novelistic life in *sæcla seclorum* (i.e.) until the Derby or the custom of betting ceases to exist. Till then we suppose gamblers will bet heavily, and depart from the grand stand "wiping great cold beads from their foreheads"—ruined men. Few men, however, gain so much by their ruin as Mr. Reginald Leslie. What he did gain, however, we shall leave our readers to discover for themselves.

"The Home at Rosefield" is one of the dreariest performances we have ever tried in vain to extract an hour's amusement from. All the personages in it seem to have but one design in view, viz., never to think, or say, or do any thing like ordinary mortals—a design in which we are bound to confess they succeed to admiration. One of Wordsworth's heroines had "smiles to earth unknown," and so, when in Mr. Copping's book we read of "smiles that were ethereal in the divine purity of their expression, resting lightly" upon ladies' faces, we suppose we ought to submit without complaint, but we get fatigued when we find, by painful experience, that not one of the men, women, or children to be found in these pages can act naturally for

the briefest space of time. The whole work is, in a word, pretentious and sadly absurd.

The first volume of "Maidensthorpe" opened with what we supposed to be a tolerable, though somewhat exaggerated, parody of the style of the late Mr. G. P. R. James. The time is "a sultry day about the latter end of August;" there are the normal two travellers to be found in Mr. James's works, one old and the other young. The travellers are not, indeed, mounted on caparisoned steeds, or pacing thoughtfully along, but comfortably placed in a well-cushioned easy carriage. Still, though the scene is Yorkshire, they undergo as many adventures in a quarter of an hour as would comfortably stock a five-act sensation drama. Thunder and lightning, Egyptian darkness, fearful precipices, frightened horses, and bloodthirsty robbers, are all banded together in league, animate and inanimate, to injure, if not destroy, "Lady Bewdley and her niece Lady Susan Altham." Need we say that a *Deus ex machina*, in the shape of a handsome young traveller, appears in this Yorkshire den of horrors to rescue virtue. He is, of course, cast in "the true heroic mould," as, though shot through his heart and lungs, he is able to utter "a voice from the ground," and bid the coachman "tell that young man to jump down, and chock off the fore wheel, after which you may tell the ladies they are quite safe, and then come down and help me." It is only in the poetry of Homer, and the prose of Jeremiah Briefless, that we find persons whose frames are riddled by spears or pistol bullets conversing affably and easily with any one that will listen to them. The ladies, astonished by the coolness with which their preserver talks of "chocking off the fore wheel," naturally conclude him to be unwounded. They enter into a conversation with him, which occupies several pages, and which we regret we cannot give in *extenso*:

"Have you escaped without being wounded?"

"I cannot say that. You know that those who engage in fights must expect knocks."

"But can you, Sir, rejoice under such circumstances? I am sure it would destroy the satisfaction I feel if I thought you were seriously hurt."

"Indeed, Madam, I am quite prepared for the worst. I was impelled to engage in this mortal combat without knowing who I was called upon to defend; and now that I have triumphed, and have seen you preserved from destruction, I cannot repine at my destiny, be the issue of the battle what it may."

It is satisfactory to learn that, as the wounded Paladin dislikes "public-house quarters"—"the noise and detestable smells" of which, he assures his benefactors, would kill him—the ladies have a "house sufficiently spacious to spare him a bed-room."

Not long ago a prize was offered by an eccentric gentleman in America, for a book which should be utterly destitute of all sense from beginning to end. Mr. Jeremiah Briefless promises well, should he at any future time have the chance of competing for this *premium stultitiae*. He has only to improve very slightly upon the opening scene of this volume, and we have little hesitation in saying that if he do, and covet the prize in question, he will be very likely to go in and win.

"My Daughter Marjorie" is the diary of a gentleman, written in what is supposed to be the style of the seventeenth century. Marjorie herself is a very pleasing creation; and, like the heroines of the present day, her ultimate destiny, as told in these pages, is—marriage.

The author of "Wild Dayrell" hints in the preface that the biography of his hero is a true one. Mr. Dayrell is a wild, rattling, harum-scarum sportsman, not exactly a confirmed gambler, but still not averse to betting somewhat heavily on the Derby, or trying the risks of rouge-et-noir or roulette. There is plenty of sporting, plenty of travelling, and plenty of seeing the *interiora* of not always very reputable life, in these pages. It has no pretensions to be classed as a work of high art; but the writer is never prosy, has considerable powers of description, and apparently has been an eye-witness, if not an actor, in some of the scenes which he describes. A wet half-holiday, or a long journey in a railway-carriage, would make Mr. Kemp's volume a very pleasant companion. We notice with approbation that it has rather less slang than the usual run of sporting novels.

The authoress of "Crow's Nest Farm" is, we are inclined to suppose, a follower of the late Mr. Malthus or Miss Martineau. Her book is, from beginning to end, a protest against early marriages among the lower classes. Not, indeed, that she devotes much space to sermonising on this topic. She has a surer, swifter way of bringing repentance home to those who do not heed the Malthusian doctrine. Her motto seems to be "Nemo repente fuit miserrimus." The disbelievers marry, have large families, and become gradually poorer and poorer, until the workhouse or the parish coffin finds each of them a home. There is a naturalness about many parts of this story, and the persons and localities in it are so minutely described that we cannot but suppose that the writer is painting, at least in parts, from observation. There are, however, so many young Jems and old Jems, young Johns and old Johns, young Marys and old Marys, &c., that at times we become somewhat bewildered as to who the *dramatis personæ* exactly are. We are afraid that all these very admirable admonitions against drinking, idling, unnecessarily begetting children, &c., are not likely to reach the class of persons whom they might benefit. However, most rustics have every week to listen to sermons much duller, if more orthodox, than are to be found in these pages.

"Said and Done" is, in the merely literary sense, superior to the run of books of its class. The purity and beauty of its style

make it agreeable reading; and it contains a good deal of very just and earnest sentiment, well and judiciously enforced. As regards the other essentials of a novel, we are not disposed to assign it very high rank. The canvas is much too crowded, and the general effect is somewhat confused and unsatisfactory. There is not in the book a single sketch of character which can be praised as thoroughly vigorous and individual. However, the people to whom it introduces us, if, as usual, a little vague and featureless, are sufficiently well done to command that sort of hazy acquiescence in them, as possible human creatures, which suffices for the comfort of the ordinary consumer of this class of literature.

"The Lady of the Manor of Topcroft."—When the writer, as in "The Lady of the Manor of Topcroft," tells us that the book is his "first literary offspring," that it was written during "a season of indifferent health," and chiefly to oblige some one "to whom he owes a debt of gratitude;" and, with "due apologies for his boldness" in coming before the public, gives us to understand in a general way that he wishes to be tenderly treated, we are anxious not to speak of his work with unnecessary harshness. Still we fear the "Lady of the Manor of Topcroft" is a somewhat stupid book. The writing is for the most part, sufficiently correct; but unhappily it is as dull as correctness is apt to be at times, and quite without grace and animation. The mystery which surrounds the "Lady of the Manor," Mrs. Walker, is not badly managed; and the cleverness with which it is finally cleared up, indicates some little capability for dealing with this class of artificial complications. It is decidedly the best portion of the book, but unhappily, such as it is, it very much fails of its effect, because we cannot in the least care about the "Lady of the Manor;" and her artistic relation to the fortunes of the other people about whom we might, could, would, or should care, is in the last degree lax and unsatisfactory.

The tales of the last volume in our list, if somewhat slight in texture, have elements of interest, and genuine effects of pathos. Something of that charm, too, they possess, peculiar to a good deal of German work of this kind, which consists in a particular blending of the homely with suggestions of the remote and the poetical. So far as we can judge, the translator has accomplished her task very successfully. The writing is, in the main, fluent and graceful, with scarcely any trace of the awkwardness which is apt, more or less, to mar the effect of even a creditable translation.

The Frigate and the Ligger. By F. C. ARMSTRONG. 3 vols. (T. C. Newby)—is, as the title-page describes it, "a nautical romance." Mr. Armstrong has already had some practice in this class of fiction, and his exciting scenes of sea-life will afford pleasure to those who are fond of this kind of reading.

Court Life at Naples in Our Own Times. By the Author of "La Cava." 2 vols. (Saunders, Otley, and Co.)—Under the guise of a tale, which probably has something autobiographical in its character, this writer (a lady, as we presume) gives us her impressions of Italian society and the condition of Italian affairs. It is the picture which nine-tenths of the travelled English, who draw their political milk from the breasts of the *Times*, would be likely to paint; yet not a true picture, as we believe, for all that. From many commonplaces we select this: A young English lady has married an Italian noble, and he takes to thrashing her. *Auctor loquitur*:

Let not the reader imagine that these details are exaggerated. It does not follow that Neapolitan nobles, because of their high rank and old ancestry must be gentlemen; events of daily occurrence prove the contrary; and whereas in society the outward polish shines well and with a certain glitter, it is better not to examine it too closely lest the veneering becomes apparent. Those who have lived long at Naples know this thoroughly—know how rotten society is at the core, and we are apt to wonder how a regenerated Italy, composed of strength and sinew, is to be made out of the materials which the foot of the boot will contribute towards the work!

Change the word "Neapolitan" for that of "English" or "French," in the second line, and who shall say that the sentence is not equally applicable.

Carnee; or, the Victim of Khondistan. By A. R. M. (Hamilton, Adams, and Co. pp. 128.)—As the title-page asserts that this story is "founded on fact," it is perhaps not strictly accurate to class it under the denomination of "Fiction." It is a narrative founded on the superstitious customs of the Khonds of Goomsen, who are said to be in the habit of sacrificing human victims to their goddess Attah. The sacrifice is called the Meriah, and upon it is supposed to depend the fruitfulness of the harvest. Carnee, the heroine of the tale, nearly becomes the victim of this sanguinary rite, but is fortunately rescued at the nick of time by two British officers, Roy and Oswy. The tale is written without any attempt at display, and its value must entirely depend upon the veracity of its account of an existing practice.

Frank O'Donnell: a Tale of Irish Life. Edited by ALLEN H. CLINGTON. (Dublin and London: James Duffy.)—A well-written, interesting tale in one volume (a great merit in these days, be it parenthetically observed) illustrative of Irish life. The editor, in a short preface, states that it is founded upon facts, recorded in a diary which he has kept since boyhood, and points out a few of the characters as being limned from the life. The picture is drawn from a point of view favourable to the Irish character; and two prisoners, accused of an agrarian murder, are brought to the gallows, though innocent as babes unborn. The following description of an execution in Ireland may possibly be as new to some of our readers as it certainly is to us:

An execution in Ireland does not attract those large crowds of curious spectators that witness the like in England. No, here while the culprit's soul is passing into eternity, the chapels are open, the people join in offering up the Holy Sacrifice, supplicating the Almighty God to grant them mercy. Thus were they employed upon the morning of the execution—with the exception of the police and military, there were few present.

At the appointed hour the prisoners were led to the fatal drop. They appeared calm and reconciled. They joined the priest in prayer and supplication. James Connell looked down at the crowd for a moment, and then in a firm voice said:—"Good people, before God who is shortly to judge us, we declare that we are as innocent of the murder of Mr. Elliot as the child unborn; we had neither hand, act, or part in it. May God forgive our prosecutors."

An exclamation of sympathy arose from the people, and at a sign from the priest they fell upon their knees in fervent prayer.

The executioner had now adjusted the rope, and as he settled the knot about James Connell's neck, he hissed into his ear:—"Blood for blood, I have sworn it; you crossed my love for Mary Cahill, you spilt my blood and now I have yours."

James Connell turned upon him a withering look, but then his awful position recurred to him, and he bent in prayer, and muttered, "God forgive you." A few moments and they had passed into eternity.

We have also received: No. X. of the "Magnet Stories"—*Hope Deferred.* By Sara Wood. (Groombridge and Sons.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

The History and Literature of the Crusades. From the German of VOX SYBEL. Edited by Lady DUFF GORDON. London: Chapman and Hall. pp. 364.

A POETICAL ACQUAINTANCE WITH THE CRUSADES is common enough: more than a poetical acquaintance few, even scholars, possess. The crusades, at least in the beginning, were so wild, so episodic, that readers are best contented to have nothing but the romantic history of a romance. Criticism, however, destroys not without replacing; as, indeed, pure destruction is always an impossibility. If criticism is fatal to poetry of a vague or luxuriant kind, it creates or reanimates a poetry of a more robust, living, and natural kind. And thus, in reference to the Crusades, we have no reason to fear that the labours and assaults of criticism will render them less poetical. Rather may we hope that thereby the treasure of that true poetry which consists in the harmony of the real with the ideal, and not in shadows and meteors and dreams, will be immensely augmented.

Sybel is one of the greatest of Germany's many great historical critics. He is erudite up to the highest German standard, searching, impartial, and gifted with a glance as genial as it is rapid. How indispensable this geniality is to the perfect critic, who must have intense sympathy with every period or object which he aspires to illuminate! Sybel's style, likewise, is free from German unwieldiness and tortuosity: it is bold, clear, and vigorous. The present volume—as modest in its dimensions as in its pretensions, contains—besides a brief biography of Sybel, a brilliant history of the Crusades, and an able and comprehensive examination of the historical literature to which the Crusades have given birth, from the earliest down to the most recent days. Abridging what is itself a summary, we offer these as the main incidents in Sybel's career. Heinrich von Sybel was born at Düsseldorf in 1817. Studying at the University of Berlin, he was attracted and stimulated by Ranke's lectures: through Ranke's example, encouragement, and counsel, he was induced to enter the path of historical investigation. In 1842 Sybel became Professor of History at Bonn: after a year or two he accepted a professorship at Marburg. As a man of progressive and enlightened tendencies and warmest patriotism, Sybel took part in the political movements to which, in Germany, France's February Revolution gave the impulse, and which failed from many causes, but chiefly from the idiotic incapacity and indecision of the late King of Prussia. Disenchanted, disheartened, Sybel returned to his books and his researches. In 1856 he was appointed to the Chair of History in the University of Munich. The intrigues of the rabid Ultramontanists, whom Sybel had offended, and his disagreement, frankly avowed, with the King of Bavaria on political subjects, led to his resignation of his professorship. He is, however, again a professor at Bonn. The two matters to which Sybel has mainly directed his thoughts and his fruitful, forcible pen, are the Crusades and the French Revolution. In treating of the latter he may have rivals; in treating of the former he stands alone and unapproached. And we are grateful to Lady Duff Gordon for introducing to the English reader two of his works, in a translation which, with slight exceptions, is admirable.

No one can doubt, after reading this catholic and unprejudiced book, that much yet remains to be done before the Crusades can be viewed in their strictly historical character. The grand reaction in favour of the Middle Ages must first exhaust itself. A hundred years ago the Crusades were simply ridiculous. They were insufferable than aught else which Voltairian wit could find to assail. Even if their prodigious and, in many respects, beneficial influences were admitted, still the Crusades looked absurd enough to the cold and sceptical understanding. At present there is a disposition to believe that the Middle Ages were Humanity's richest season, and that the Crusades were the noblest utterance of the Middle Ages. Men, having once fallen into the mood, appear determined to remain in it, of preferring the miraculous legend to the stern fact even when the stern fact stares them in the face. But the stern fact is seldom enough brought before them. Either it is wholly hidden from their gaze or it is strangely blended with the most incredible traditions. Then there is, perhaps, no series of events, no memorable revolution, wherein it is so difficult as in the Crusades to sever the solid reality from daring falsehoods and silliest fictions. We have to deal with the credulous chroniclers of a time perhaps unsurpassed for credulity; or, what is worse, we have to deal with narrators who, even if they had had the intellectual ability, had not

the moral attributes of the historian, and who were capable of the most deliberate misrepresentation and the most brazen lying. Then how are the contradictory statements and reports of the Greeks, of the Franks, of the Saracens, to be reconciled? The Greeks hated the Franks almost more than they hated the Saracens, and to both Greeks and Saracens the Franks were barbarians. Perhaps the accounts of the Saracens are more to be trusted for accuracy than those of either Franks or Greeks; for, if the Saracens had some ugly Mahometan practices, they were freer than the Christians from superstitions. Mahometan monotheism, like Hebrew monotheism, by fixing the heart of the worshipper on one central and stupendous potency, is hostile to that abject abuse of the miraculous which has so often been the reproach of Christianity. Monotheism, if less sublime than more mysterious doctrines, is eminently veracious. This veracity we must not overlook when comparing Mahometan with Christian pictures of the Crusades. Besides Greeks, Franks, and Saracens, there is another class of witnesses. Among the excesses of which the Christians were guilty, nothing was so execrable as the horrible persecutions and wholesale massacres of the Jews, both in Palestine itself and in other lands. If the conquest of Palestine was to any one a blessing, which is doubtful, it was the most tragic curse to the descendants of Palestine's ancient possessors that had ever befallen them. Now if the Jews, contemporaries of the Crusades, cannot be consulted as chroniclers, they can at least be relied on when delineating the awful effects of Christian fanaticism. We are sufficiently remote from the Crusades; let us not judge them as partisans. The boundless, burning, irresistible enthusiasm they at the outset excited, was confined, in its purity, to the people; and even in the holiest, most heroic souls, it soon was alloyed by baser elements. Always politicians and politicians only, the Popes could never have shared the popular fervour, though its fiercest frenzy confirmed their temporal and spiritual dominion. Yet, like the other colossal engines of Papal power, the Crusades crushed the hand that had so potently wielded them. But for the Crusades the Papacy could not have been the one supreme, unquestioned power in Christendom at the end of the twelfth century; and but for the Crusades the Papacy could not have begun rapidly to decline at the end of the thirteenth. Extending over two hundred years, the Crusades were continually changing their character. They had already changed it when Godfrey of Bouillon died, though so short a time had elapsed from the capture of Jerusalem. This continual transformation which the Crusades underwent, is an additional perplexity to the historian. The participation in the Crusades of the Emperor Frederick Barbarossa, and of the Emperor Frederick II., two men who were so far before their age, and whom their age could not appreciate, cannot be ascribed to religious motives, motives which Frederick II., the refined, the tolerant, the freethinking—perchance the sceptical—seems never to have felt. Louis IX. was, in his connection with the Crusades, purely an anachronism; and, whatever may have been his public and private virtues, was the blindest, the most childish, and often the most cruel of bigots. Richard I., like Ney, the bravest of the brave, thought to atone for disobedience to an indulgent father by ferocities to Mahometans and Jews. Besides a faith of the most unlightened and uncharitable sort, and a courage as furious as their faith, what do we behold in the Crusaders? The chivalries and the generousities were nearly all and always on the side of the Mussulmans. If we except the two Fredericks—whose contact with the crusades was so transient, and we might almost say so insincere—we find Saladin alone noble, alone beautiful, in the midst of the universal vulgarity, vileness, stupidity, and confusion. Gallant and bold, a great general, a great politician, a fervent but not ignorant or imbecile believer, unsparing, from justice and righteous indignation, yet profoundly humane, hating, not Christianity, but that Feticheism into which Christianity had for ages been sinking, conquering only to civilise, never so lenient to enemies as when he had amplest cause to resent treachery and perfidy, Saladin would inspire us with deeper and calmer admiration if he did not so overwhelmingly dazzle us. Indeed, but for Saladin we should shrink from the history of the Crusades as scarcely tolerable. When Saladin put an end to the sham kingdom of Jerusalem he was doing a signal service to religion, to civilisation, and to Christianity itself. Well had that kingdom begun by the deliberate murder of seventy thousand Mussulmans in Jerusalem alone, and by shutting up and burning all the Jews in their synagogues—a fit homage to the Prince of Peace. Nothing can more completely show the preposterous and superstitious ideas prevailing in Europe in respect to Mahometans than that these, proverbially and by excellence iconoclasts, should have been represented as idolators, as worshippers of the God Mahound. The poor deluded creatures who adored the holy lance, and many a fetiche besides, and to whom a hair, a nail, a piece of the skin of some dirty, lazy, disreputable vagabond was a sacred relic, could not see that they themselves were the idolators. What gulf immense between this leprous polytheism and the Divine glory shining round the brow of Christ the Crucified! In soberest and saddest verity it was not the Crucified but the Cross which inspired the Crusaders. The Red Cross on the garment was the symbol—not of the blood of the innocent shed for the guilty, but of blood about to be shed to satiate the lowest and most lawless of human passions. What importance was attached to the possession of that which was regarded as the true Cross or the true Crown of Thorns! In a region of human feeling and action where nearly everything not abominable was mad, how little we discover of that righteousness which the Hebrew prophets proclaimed, how little

of that love for which Christ and his Apostles lived and died! Scarcely had the two orders of St. John and of the Temple been instituted when they began to quarrel with each other; and scarcely had Christians been admitted to the spectacle of scenes to them the saintliest on the earth, when they squabbled about points the most trivial. Only so far as they appropriated Mahometan culture and ideas, and imitated Mahometan civilisation, were the Crusaders able to organise abiding communities. We detest the rationalistic mode of writing history, and, indeed, of studying anything whatever; we detest modernising. Still, all things which permanently interest us must have a consonance, not with our individual opinion, but with that highest and universal reason of which Lamennais was the eloquent prophet. We see this consonance in every phase of Mosaism, in the growth of Hellenic poetry and philosophy, in the march of Roman victory and in the majesty of Roman law, in the rise and spread of the Gospel, in the miraculous onrush of Mahometanism; but we see it not in the Crusades, which, commenced in hallucination, sprang, by a sudden bound, into delirium, and ended in filthiest dotage. Earnestness is sanity intensified: it is the most radiant and valiant form of health. Call not then that earnest which is not sane. It may be that the world had grown so corrupt, so chaotic, and so miserable, that only through this terrible fever could purity, order, and happiness return. But let it be named fever, and let us study it pathologically first of all. Fortunately for the English, they do not yet possess a popular History of the Crusades. In Wilken's work the Germans, and in Michaud's the French, have books which have attained a wide reputation and a classical authority; but the English have only had compilations. It is, perhaps, to an Englishman that we shall be indebted for such a history of the Crusades as the whole world may accept. Yet how much pathological, how much critical treatment, must there be before such a production is possible! To render the Crusades picturesque is not difficult; it is as pictures that, of themselves, they come before us. The Middle Ages are one vast picture; and the gigantic figures and the glare of the manifold tints too readily enchant and enthrall us. But it is this very seduction, this very slavery, which we have to resist. We have not to banish warmth, but to introduce proportion. How fatal to such proportion is the fashionable habit of employing no words which are not pictorial either directly or suggestively! Still we should not be sorry to receive a history of the Crusades from the most magnificent of pictorialists—Michelet; for Michelet, though prejudiced and passionate, and though too fond of startling and astonishing us, is in his researches painstaking and pertinacious. Crazy as the Crusades may appear when soberly judged, they witnessed not only an enormous external, but a marvellous internal, development. If religious insanity danced and yelled, was a torturer and a self-torturer, the religious life, serene and strong, went down to the most adorable mysteries it had ever reached, and Arabic and Jewish and Christian thought was sublimely busy. Take the simple fact, that the greatest of Hebrew philosophers—Maimonides—after having suffered persecution in his native land, Spain, and after having been still more bitterly persecuted by the Christians in Palestine, was appointed physician to the mighty Saladin, and enabled to be in peace the minister to the soul as well as the body of multitudes, and what wonders it reveals! The historian of the Crusades must seize this contrast between the loathsomeness of popular superstition, the chicanery of rulers and priests, the brutality and cupidity of soldiers of fortune on the one hand, and religion the most celestial and the most mystical, and philosophy the most adventurous and comprehensive on the other. Whenever the ideal, the final, historian of the Crusades arrives, he will gladly, ardently, thank Heinrich von Sybel for his priceless labours as a pioneer.

ATTICUS.

History of the English Language and Literature. By GEORGE L. CRAIK, LL.D. London: Griffin, Bohn, and Co. 1861. 2 vols. pp. xvii. 593-556.

"QUANTUM DISTET AB INACHO CODRUS"—what lapse of time has intervened between Beowulf, king of our primitive poets, and Tennyson, king of our modern bards; what modifications, improvements, disfigurements, augmentations, and diminutions our language has undergone in the interval; what prose writers have flourished or decayed, what poets have sung or whined, what satirists have stung, what humourists have tickled, what wits have electrified, what philosophers have instructed, what divines have wrangled, what dramatists have dramatised, and what essayists have lucubrated during the same period; and how each and all have sped in their several vocations—it has seemed good to Professor Craik to narrate for the information and amusement of our many-headed reading world. He has imposed upon himself a task of no ordinary interest, certainly, but as certainly of no ordinary difficulty. The vastness of the undertaking strikes us as appalling. It is as though a man should take upon himself to count the sand upon the sea shore, and give some account of each particle. One might expect an instalment of the work in a couple of hundred volumes quarto; but lo! we have the whole concluded in a couple of by no means formidable-looking volumes octavo. For fortunately there is in the English language a convenient adjective, *compendious*. By availing himself, therefore, of this quadrisyllable Professor Craik has managed to bring his labours to a conclusion, without the length of days of a Methuselah or a Tithonus, in a manner satisfactory we hope to himself, and

certainly useful to his contemporaries. Or we are sadly mistaken in our notions of usefulness and in the general appreciation thereof. We should remark, however, that the present is only a development of a former work. It is an elaboration of the "Sketches of the History of Literature and Learning in England," published in 1844-45. There are additions, curtailments, and revisions, but in the main it is a republication. Nor can we refrain from expressing our satisfaction that we find here "retained, though hardly coming under the new title, the summaries of the progress of scientific discovery in successive periods." They undoubtedly supply "a good many dates and other facts which even in following the history of literature it is sometimes convenient to have at hand." The chief recommendation of the work in our opinion is the collection of specimens which it contains; and we only wish they were more numerous. It is not our desire to underrate Professor Craik as a critic, or to detract from the value of his remarks as a lecturer upon literature generally; but we often wished whilst skimming—and it was inevitable that we should only skim—his pages, that he had given us fewer comments and more examples. Particularly in the case of our more neglected writers were we actuated by this feeling; we would sooner have seen more and heard less of their performances. Few as are the pages—and we freely acknowledge the judgment displayed in making them few—devoted to Shakespeare, we could have borne to see even them diminished in favour of some humbler poet whose name is not for ever dimmed in our ears, but who, nevertheless, in his day melted or roused the hearts of men by fitful sweepings of his lyre. Still we must allow that Professor Craik has in many instances acted with great discrimination; has confined the giants within due bounds, and allowed the pygmies to strut awhile at large. Nor is it in the case of poets alone that we would stand up for the smaller fry; we have had prose writers who, though they have never reached the dimensions of a Swift, have yet attained considerable proportions, and we could cheerfully have dispensed with the selections from the "Tale of a Tub" in favour of a few specimens of the epistolary style of Atterbury. People still read Swift, but few are acquainted with Atterbury. Would not also an extract or two from the judicious Hooker have been acceptable? Professor Craik says: "Hooker's style is almost without a rival for its sustained dignity of march; but that which makes it most remarkable is, its union of all this learned gravity and correctness with a flow of genuine, racy English, almost as little tinctured with pedantry as the most familiar popular writing. The effect also of its evenness of movement is the very reverse of tameness or languor; the full river of the argument dashes over no precipices, but yet rolls along without pause, and with great force and buoyancy." We are afraid that the "Ecclesiastical Polity" is little known nowadays, except piece-meal at the Universities, as passages for translation into Greek prose, and a few examples of the great Churchman's style would have been a welcome addition to the complimentary remarks upon him. But we must take what we have, and be thankful. It may be that Professor Craik will yet again enlarge his work, and then we may hope for a specimen, no matter how short, of every writer worthy to be kept in remembrance; no matter how theological or how humble. Perhaps this course would swell the present two volumes into four; but four complete volumes are better than two incomplete. At any rate, we will hope to have as much "specimen" as the Professor thinks our digestions can bear. And now to describe the work. The first volume brings us down to the middle of the seventeenth century. And, herein, the author traces the gradual growth of what, after many intermixtures, has come to be designated the English Language. With respect to his treatment of this part of his subject, we will only say, that it has been better and more fully handled in Mr. Marsh's "Lectures upon the English Language," reviewed in the CRITIC more than a year ago. Mr. Marsh is an American, and it is hardly creditable to us that the best work upon our language which has appeared in our day should have come to us from the other side of the Atlantic. Nor is it less to our shame that the best English dictionary, which is Worcester's, and the best Latin-English dictionary, which is Andrews's (we mean, in both cases, for general purposes), should have reached us from the same source. Dr. William Smith's Latin-English Dictionary is, in some respects, the best; but it lacks certain useful items, which are to be found in Andrews's, and which it is convenient to have at hand without being obliged to refer to other volumes, especially in the case of school-boys, and those who aim at some proficiency short of very high scholarship. We cannot say that we agree with Professor Craik in some of his downright assertions. We do not allow, for instance, that thought is language, nor can we admit that there is such a thing, correctly speaking, as unwritten literature; nor again do we feel inclined to give in our adherence to his proposition that language "is to man what neighing is to the horse, or lowing to the bullock." This is very loose talking; it sounds clever; but we submit, with all deference, that it is not true. For heaven's sake let us attach some meaning to words, or let us be dumb for ever. Does Professor Craik mean to say that he never has a distinct perception in his mind which it does not cost him some pains to express in language? Do the images impressed upon his brain instantaneously take the form of words? Again, there may be compositions in language, but we maintain that they are not literature, properly so called, until they are represented by letters. Else etymology is good for nothing. It were as correct to talk of undelineated drawing as unwritten literature. And not the least use

of etymology is to act as a speech-mark; to warn men against the misapplication of terms. Was there literature in Greece before Cadmus imported his sixteen letters from Phœnicia? Yet there may have been oral traditions. Moreover, are the crying and the crowing of an infant language? Are they not more akin to the neighing of the horse and the lowing of the ox? Men are certainly said to neigh after their neighbour's wives; but the expression is figurative; and we have never seen it stated—though we have seen many queer things stated in connection with Sir Cresswell Cresswell's court—that the most bestial co-respondent ever so far forgot his human nature as to whinny. Besides, language is progressive; but we are not aware that since the Creation neighing and lowing have made any advance. Croaking is said by a learned gentleman to be performed differently by the frogs of Greece and the frogs of England, and so that accomplishment may have made some progress; but we do not find a similar instance as to lowing and neighing, which we imagine are still in *statu quo*; and, moreover, the learned gentleman may be—as we think most probable—mistaken. We have felt called upon to make these few remarks, as we think they will show that Professor Craik has an off-hand, unphilosophical way of speaking, against which we are bound to warn the reader. It would not be out of place with the flippant platform lecturer, but is ill-suited to the grave college professor.

There is in this first volume a chapter upon "English hexameter verse," which at this juncture, when that kind of verse has found a more able advocate than exponent in the Professor of Poetry at Oxford, will be read with some interest. Nash has satirised the hexameter unsparingly, speaking of it as "that drunken, staggering kind of verse which is all up hill and down hill, like the way between Stamford and Beechfield, and goes like a horse plunging through the mire in the deep of winter—now soused up to the saddle, and straight aloft on his tiptoes." For our own part we consider hexameters in English a delusion and a snare: they appear to us utterly unsuited to the language. Nearly every attempt to write them continuously has been a failure, and, difficult as it is for one versed in dead languages to read them, one unversed must find it painful in the extreme: there are in Latin and Greek certain guide-posts, as it were, which make it impossible for the reader, even at the outset, to mistake his metre; but in English, until one arrives at the last two feet, the metre might, generally speaking, be iambic, trochaic, anapaestic, or any other. "Evangeline" is, perhaps, the most perfect specimen we have; but a hundred lines even of that have upon us—and we have heard upon other people—a very peculiar effect, tending to produce untimely slumber.

The second volume carries us from the middle of the seventeenth century down to the "Victorian Age." Professor Craik has herein saved much space, and probably avoided much enmity by omitting to give any specimens, or to pass any opinion as to particular individuals upon our living writers; for their number is legion and their sensitiveness great. The Professor says generally, that "the most conspicuous of the substantial distinctions between the literature of the present day and that of the first quarter or third of the century may be described as consisting in the different relative positions at the two dates of prose and verse. In the Georgian era verse was in the ascendant; in the Victorian era the supremacy has passed to prose." We are not inclined to dissent from this dictum; nor from the assertion that, nevertheless, "never before was so much poetry produced of really superior quality, as is produced among us at present." It is the prime quality which is scarce; intellect has marched forward and education has advanced so perseveringly, that good *made* poets abound; it is in the *born* poets that we are to seek. It is a question whether a Southey or a Campbell would create any sensation nowadays, when every magazine contains pieces of poetry equal to almost any of theirs. Give us, we say, something heaven-inspired; sing us one of the songs of Sion. And the same thing is true of our prose. Literature has made such giant strides, that the favourite novelists of half a century ago would scarcely find a vehicle for their compositions in the weekly periodicals. Pardon us, shade of genial Goldsmith, if we pronounce your Essays unworthy to be placed side by side with many of those which are showered upon us hebdomadally: if we declare the "Vicar of Wakefield" too theatrical; if humour and pathos though you had, we think the brightness of your star eclipsed by the stronger light that flashes from the genius of George Eliot. We would speak nought but good of the dead; but we would speak nought but truth of the living.

Most writers upon the English language have something to say upon the introduction into it of words derived from what it is the fashion to term the Romance languages. Professor Craik is evidently an advocate for this course. Mr. Marsh, to whom allusion has before been made, on the contrary, Anglo-Saxonises; would clear the language as much as possible of foreign elements, and promote, as far as in him lies, the employment of native growth. In what proportion each of the several elements of which the English language is made up enters into its composition, and in what proportion they are severally used by our best writers, is obviously a very difficult matter to decide; and how different are the statements upon the subject may be gathered from the percentages given by Sharon Turner, Dean Trench, Mr. Marsh, and others. Besides a question might arise as to what models should be adopted for imitation. Professor Craik insists upon the fact that Lord Macaulay Latinises prodigiously; but perhaps Lord Macaulay's style might sit ill upon others: the brilliant essayist himself sometimes borders upon the meretricious, and a less skilful artist in imitating him might actually reach it; then the grand and the gor-

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geous would become the bombastic and the tawdry. Nor could an inferior mind afford to copy the florid Gibbon; the efflorescences would look uncommonly like breaking-outs. But it is the taste of the age that governs these matters; and individuals struggle against it in vain. We consider it labour lost to endeavour to re-Saxonise the language. It is pretty clear that at present the Latinists "have it."

Celebrated Friendships. By Mrs. THOMSON, Author of "Memoirs of the Duchess of Marlborough," &c. 2 vols. London: James Hogg and Sons. 1861.

THE WRITER OF THESE VOLUMES explains the purpose of her work as follows: "Particular aspects of character have been presented only; political events merely glanced at; literary productions mentioned solely when closely connected with domestic life; for the history of 'Celebrated Friendships' assumes no extended range, and pretends to comprise little more than the details of private affairs, and the analysis of the inmost feelings." "Little more than the analysis of the inmost feelings," some of our readers may feel inclined to rejoin; "is it then such an easy task to analyse the inmost feelings of some thirty odd persons, most of whom were in their graves before the writer of their biographies was born?" "E cælo descendit γὰρ εὐαγγέλιον," wrote the satirist; but it is surely as easy a task to understand our own "inmost feelings" as those of any one of our neighbours who are living and moving around us. To summon the dead from his slumbers, and dissect the heart which has been mouldering for many scores of years, is a task within the power of few, perhaps no mortals. Certainly not within that of writers, *quales ego vel Cluvienus*, who are determined that, however profound be the analysis in our books, those books shall still furnish light reading for the circulating library.

Another not unimportant point somewhat puzzles us in these volumes, namely, by what rule the authoress catches her Damon and Pythias, and couples them together. We see no particular reason why "Garrick and Mrs. Clive," or "Bolingbroke and Pope," or "Mrs. Elizabeth Carter and Miss Talbot," should be immortalised on the score of friendship. Garrick had half a dozen closer friends than Mrs. Clive. Archbishop Secker was infinitely more in life to Miss Talbot, and quite as celebrated as the now forgotten translator of "Epictetus;" and we cannot forget that Bolingbroke, after his death, left a blunderbuss charged against the reputation of the dead poet, and half-a-crown to "a beggarly Scotch scoundrel" to let it off.

The most recent *par nobile* in point of time, to be found in these pages, are "Coleridge and Lamb," and certainly there is nothing objectionable in coupling the two together. This twin biography is, moreover, not an unfavourable specimen of the authoress's style, and we, therefore, may the more readily examine it. It is, we may remark at the beginning, pre-eminently gossiping, and therefore likely to be a favourite with many readers. Moreover, we learn that "infinite care has been taken to render it [as well as the other biographies] accurate."

The writer commences with giving a brief sketch of the "Pantisocratical Scheme" in which Coleridge and a few intimate friends, including "Lovell, a poet and a Quaker of the wettest description," as he is somewhat ambiguously termed, are about to take part. The scheme, of course, breaks down, and then Coleridge "marries upon literature." Mrs. Thomson, who is so far a lover of variety that she marries Coleridge first and then sends him back to school, gives from Lamb a dismal account of "the quarters of penny loaves" and "small-beer smacking of the leathern Jack" which formed the banquets of the Blue-coat boy in Coleridge's days. Indeed, she evidently thinks that this sorry fare was the cause of that opium-eating which afterwards enervated the poet's mind and body equally:

No wonder full half Coleridge's time from seventeen to eighteen was passed in the sick ward of Christ's Hospital, ill of rheumatic fever and jaundice; no wonder that the stomach became delicate, and the whole frame enervated and often miserable. Let those who blame Coleridge's age, look at his youth.

When Edward VI. founded Christ's Hospital, he gave it the space upon which the convent of Grey Friars stood—precincts of some extent; open fields, kept jealously so by the city, were on one side—a placid country beyond. Never could the gentle monarch have anticipated that in the midst of smoke, noise, carts, omnibuses, to say nothing of narrow streets, vice, and dirt, the "fatherless children" would have been allowed still to continue.

I do not shame to say, the Hospital
Of London was my chiefest fostering place.

Then, perhaps, the friends went over Coleridge's college life; how he fell into debt at Jesus College, Cambridge; a debt collegians would think but little of now,—for 100*l.*; owing to imprudently letting an upholsterer furnish his rooms; how, being a freshman, and sport for others, a little bit of the tail of his gown was cut off so frequently, that at last it came into the form of a spencer. How the Master of Jesus College called after him in the Quad, "Mr. Coleridge, Mr. Coleridge, when will you get rid of that shameful gown?" Coleridge, looking round at its diminished skirts, answering courteously, "Why, Sir, I think I have got rid of the greatest part of it already." How revolutionary, how Socinian he had been till twenty-five; how proud, "proud as a Grecian, to speak as a Blue-coat boy," when in companionship with Butler (afterwards of Shrewsbury), Keats (of Eton), Bethell, Bishop of Bangor, he was selected out of eighteen men to stand for the Craven Scholarship—Dr. Butler getting it. How he gave up college, perhaps not unfortunately, for

There is a Providence which shapes our ends,
Rough-hew them how we will.

Yet he looked back with delight "to the friendly cloisters, and the happy grove of quiet, ever honoured Jesus College." "What evenings," a college friend of his wrote, "have I not spent with him there."

We heartily wish that this remonstrance would even at this hour reach the ears of the authorities of Christ's Hospital, and induce them to lead

forth to "fresh fields and pastures new" the eight hundred boys now cooped up in Newgate-street. The writer quotes Lamb's description of Coleridge's unfolding in deep and sweet intonations the mysteries of Iamblichus or Plotinus, old Homer in his Greek, or Pindar, while the walls of Grey-Friars re-echoed to the accents. The truth of the matter is, that Coleridge was but a very moderate Greek scholar. The Greek ode with which he carried off the Browne's medal at Cambridge is still in existence. It is written in the most execrable doggerel, and savours not at all of Homer or Pindar. Indeed we have little doubt that a score of Christ's Hospital boys might be found nowadays within the walls of Grey-Friars who would do infinitely better. The subject of the poem was "The Slave Trade," and the poorness of the Greek does not disguise the genius of the poet. Nevertheless, any one has but to read the said poem to feel perfectly certain that Coleridge's chance of the Craven scholarship, when measured against such competitors as Keats and Butler, was absolutely nil.

After Coleridge had "married upon literature," in the Church of St. Mary Redcliffe, at Bristol, he found the course of housekeeping did not run smooth:

He still raved about "Susquehanna!" yet found the Clevedon cottage with little furniture, at first, very far from comfortable. "Send me down," he wrote to Cottle, "with all despatch:—A riddle slice, a candle box, two ventilators, two glasses for the wash-hand stand, one tin dustpan, one small tin tea-kettle, one pair of candlesticks, one carpet brush, one flour-dredge, three tin extinguishers, two mats, a pair of slippers, a cheese toaster, two large tin spoons, a Bible, a keg of porter, coffee, raisins, currants, catchup, nutmegs, allspice, cinnamon, rice, ginger, and mace."

The kind Joseph Cottle instantly complied with his request, and went down the next day to see the couple. The house, or cottage, was at the extremity of the village; it was only one story high; the drawing-room, looking into a pretty flower garden, was only white-washed; but Joseph sent down an upholsterer the very next day, and had it papered with a "sprightly paper." The rent of this dwelling was only five pounds a year: so Coleridge delighted in saying that by mounting his Pegasus only for a week, he could pay the whole rent for the year. At first, the poet and his bride were enchanted with their home; but Coleridge soon found that he was too far from Bristol for society—out of the way. They removed to Bristol, but afterwards accepted an invitation to visit a friend, Mr. S. Poole, of Stowey, in Somersetshire, where they remained some time.

"Kind Joseph Cottle" kept a minute account of his disbursements for the poet, and in due time gave an exceedingly accurate schedule of them to the world. We do not know by what chronological arrangement the writer places the "Celebrated Friends" in this volume; most certainly they do not stand according to the sequence of time. Another noticeable trait in them—due, we suppose, to the variety of sources from which it has been derived—is that the same name is frequently spelt in a different way. Thus we have Comberbach and Cumberback, Arguston and Ayreton, for, we suppose, Aynston, &c. The biographies are, in fact, rather extracts interwoven together from different authors, *rudis indigestaque moles*, than a consecutive and coherent narrative. Hence, in one page we are told that, "strange to say, the date of Steele's birth is unknown;" while shortly after we learn that in such and such a year he was sixteen years old. Again, we are informed that Steele's letters are addressed to Miss Mary Scurlock, "all ladies after the age of ten being styled Mistress, the term 'Miss' being, after that age, somewhat disrespectful and derogatory, as indicating that a person so designated must be giddy or light in conduct." We presume, notwithstanding this *dictum*, that the authoress, when she styles one of her heroines *Miss Catherine Talbot*, does not mean anything "disrespectful and derogatory" to the prim old maid who flourished so many years in Cuddesden and Lambeth Palaces. Were we in a grumbling mood, we might also say that the authoress trims the balance so exactly, that we do not know whether Steele is to blame for extravagance and irregularity of life, or his wife for stinginess and jealousy. In one page we are left fully under the impression that "Prue" is a genuine Xanthippe and in the next that Steele is alone to blame. In the present volume the date of Steele's marriage is given as the 7th September. Mr. Forster and other biographers place it two days later. Mrs. Thomson tells us that "a Fellow of a College (and Addison was still a Fellow of Magdalen), must have made a strange figure in the Court of Versailles." Why so? Prior was a Fellow of a College, and won the peculiar approbation of the great King himself as a man of rare breeding and wit; and Montague and Somers, the patrons of Addison, were both University men. We conclude with Mrs. Thomson's character of Queen Anne, whom historians in general have agreed to describe as an obstinate, small-brained woman, who never had a thought of her own. "Anne was eminently proper. Every woman ought to admire, every man *will*; for men are stricter (when gentlemen) than women in such matters, in that she would not consent to have her image dispersed among her subjects with the bare neck and shoulders usually assigned to regal ladies. She ordered her bust on the coin to be draped; and in like manner she abhorred indecency, and countenanced the homely ways which tend to virtue, if they do not constitute it." Has not Mrs. Thomson forgotten her history when she tells us that Anne was "too gentle at heart to issue proclamations against one whom, in spite of all calumnies, she believed to be her brother?" In these days we, of course, have no hesitation in affirming that the Chevalier was the legitimate son of King James. If Anne believed so, however, why did she write to her sister and brother-in-law letter after letter insisting upon the illegitimacy of the young Prince? The biography of these volumes is essentially of a "shambling" kind; and though it is not very successful in pointing a moral or adorning a tale, may possibly wile away an idle hour.

A Sketch of the History of the Welsh Language and Literature. Reprinted separately from C. Knight's "English Cyclopædia." By THOMAS WATTS. pp. 70.

THIS LITTLE VOLUME is a reprint of Mr. Watt's article on the Welsh Language in Mr. Charles Knight's "English Cyclopædia." This gentleman, as most of our readers are probably aware, is one of the greatest linguists of the day. To him we are indebted, not only for his invaluable services at the British Museum, but for some of the most important and original biographical articles of Polish, Bohemian, Hungarian, Russian, and other personages, compiled from native sources, inaccessible to any except one possessing a knowledge of those several languages. The article before us is one of the longest in the entire work, and is, possibly, the best sketch anywhere existing of the subject upon which it treats. We only wish that it were published in the same form, instead of being privately printed, so as to ensure for it a wider circulation. And we could wish the same for the articles "British Museum" and "Libraries," which we brought under our readers' notice at the time of their publication in the "Cyclopædia;" remarking, with respect to them, upon the vast amount of curious and original information that they contained. Is it too late now to suggest that it would be doing good service to the public to issue these two in a separate small volume, with such additions as the author might think fit? Of this particular essay, we will say that Mr. Watts has made it interesting alike to the general reader and the student of the Celtic languages and literature. We gather from it a clear idea of the ethnology and geographical distribution of the Celtic race; of the structure and derivation of their language, now generally understood as being traceable to the Sanscrit; of the various forms under which it exists at present and is now spoken, as the Irish, the Gaelic, the Manks, the Welsh, the Armorican, or Bas-Breton, and the Cornish—longer spoken, but for a long time prevalent in South Britain. These he classifies under two great branches; the first of which embraces the Irish, the Gaelic, and the Manks, and the second the Welsh, the Cornish, and the Armorican. Thence he proceeds to give a sketch of the philological researches that have been made with respect to each and all of them, from the earliest period to the present time; and, finally, limiting himself to the Welsh language and literature, he shows us in what the latter consists, and what are its legitimate and undoubted claims upon our attention. With regard to these Mr. Watts's opinions are entitled to the highest respect, as coming from an independent source, unbiassed by that feeling of nationality, which, were he a Welshman, could scarcely fail to draw him into exaggeration when speaking of the literature of his country. As he has presented it to us we can form a just estimate of the value of this literature. "The Welsh language," he tells us, "is one of the oldest in Europe; the Irish and Welsh are, in fact, among spoken languages the most ancient of which any monuments are preserved, unless we regard the modern as identical with the ancient Greek. The Welsh has poems now in existence, the origin of which is believed by the best critics to date back to the sixth century, to a period little after the time when the Romans left the country, in which, of course, while they held it, the dominant language was Latin." The history of Welsh literature he divides into four periods as follows: "From the earliest times to the Norman Conquest of England in 1066; from the Norman Conquest to the Reformation, which nearly coincides with the incorporation of Wales with England in the reign of Henry VIII., in 1536; from the Reformation to the commencement of the reign of George III., in 1760; and from 1760 to the present time." With respect to each of these periods the information given is full and satisfactory—from Taliesin, the earliest Welsh bard of note of whom we have any genuine remains, to Talhaiarn, otherwise Mr. Jones, now living, and who writes poetry in English as well as in Welsh. Of the Arthurian romances we get a clear and distinct account, and are not sorry to learn, upon the evidence adduced, that it is to this island Europe is indebted for the origin of romantic literature in Europe. We learn also what was the probable date and character of the Welsh Triads, which, as Mr. Watts informs us, "constitute the most peculiar feature of the whole of Welsh literature. A Triad is the enumeration of three persons or events or observations, strung together in one short sentence by some thread of connection. This form of composition has been so popular among the Welsh that, brief as most of the Triads are, the collection of them occupies more than 170 pages in double columns of the 'Myvyrian Archaeology.'" Descending to later times, we get an enumeration and description of all the most important works both in prose and verse that have appeared in the Welsh language. Here Mr. Watts's wonderful bibliographical knowledge becomes at once apparent. In fact, so complete is this monograph upon the Welsh language and literature that we shall be very much astonished if at the next "Eisteddvod," the author is not rewarded with one of the best prizes in recognition of its merit.

CHRISTMAS STORY-BOOKS, AND ILLUSTRATED BOOKS FOR PRESENTS.

TO OUR NOTICE OF BOOKS OF THIS CLASS, which appeared in last week's CRITIC, we have not very much to add. We have, however, one very handsome volume, from the pen of William and Mary Howitt, and published by Mr. Bennett, of Bishopsgate-Without. It is entitled "Ruined Abbeys and Castles of Great Britain." The letterpress is quite worthy of the tasteful and popular writers whose names we have

just mentioned, and the paper and type of the volume are both of the choicest. The most noticeable point, however, about it is, that twenty-seven excellent photographic illustrations of the ruins, by various competent artists, illustrate the scenery described by the writers. Of course, these have been inserted in the book after its publication, spaces having been previously left vacant for them; but so dexterously has the work of insertion been performed, that only very careful examination will apprise the reader of this fact. As the authors remark, by calling in the aid of photography, "the reader is no longer left to suppose himself at the mercy of the imaginations, the caprices, or the deficiencies of the artists, but to have before him the genuine presentment of the object under consideration." An index supplies the names of the several artists by whom the illustrations have been executed.

The Wonderful Adventures of Tufiongo and his Elfin company, in their Journey with Little Content through the Enchanted Forest. By HOLME LEE. Author of "Legends from Fairy Land," &c. With eight illustrations by W. Sharpe. (Smith, Elder, and Co. 1861. pp. 245.)—Holme Lee has succeeded in writing a little volume which will, we have no doubt whatever, be an immense favourite with all little folks who may fall in with it. It is full of the airiest and most graceful fancy and humour, nor does the interest of the story flag for a moment until it ends all too soon. The illustrated scene where Tufiongo and Hawkweed are supposed to be watching, "the Electrical Serpentes' game," is one that will not readily fade away from the memories of young beholders.

The Children's Picture Book of the Sagacity of Animals. Illustrated with sixty engravings by Harrison Weir. (Sampson Low, Son, and Co. 1862. pp. 276.)—This little volume is adapted to the capacities of still younger readers than that which we have just noticed. Its chief value consists in its three score illustrations of animals by Mr. Harrison Weir, many of which are wonderfully graphic and true to nature.

Paul Duncan's Little by Little: a Story for Young Folks. Edited by FRANK FREEMAN. (Sampson Low, Son, and Co. 1862. pp. 190.)—This little story is an adaptation from an American work, "Little by Little," by Mr. W. T. Adams. It is full of maritime adventure, sailors' yarns, &c. &c., and will doubtless be a favourite with boys generally.

The New Criminal Law Consolidation Acts, with Notes, and a Digest of the Criminal Law Cases (1000 in number) decided during the last Twelve Years. By T. W. SAUNDERS, Esq., Recorder of Bath, and E. W. COX, Esq., Recorder of Falmouth. (Law Times Office. 12mo. pp. 640.)—This is the most comprehensive and the cheapest of the editions of the Criminal Law Consolidation Acts; for, besides the seven new statutes, with elaborate explanatory notes, it gives a table of their contents for more ready reference, and the other statutes of the last session affecting the criminal law passed subsequently to the Consolidation Acts. But the unique and attractive feature of this volume is the Digest of all the decided modern cases in criminal law, which occupies no less than 260 closely-printed pages. The cases thus collected, in number upwards of eleven hundred, are arranged in dictionary fashion under their various subjects, so that the decisions on any question can be readily found. The index, too, is unusually copious, and this is a foremost virtue in a law book. As every magistrate, as well as lawyer, must possess these new statutes in some portable form, we may commend to our readers the edition of them by Saunders and Cox, not only for itself, but for the very valuable Digest by which it is accompanied; and, we may add, that the price, with the Digest, is less than that of other editions by other editors, which have not the advantage of such an appendix.

The Lunatic; or, English Clergymen and Scotch Doctors: an Autobiography. By HENRY JUSTINIAN NEWCOMB, B.A., Rector of Shenley, Herts. (John Pounceby. pp. 69.)—The object of the reverend autobiographer is to prove that he is not mad, and that his wife and his friends were grossly in the wrong when they consigned him to a private lunatic asylum. If ever again he be similarly accused, let him produce this pamphlet, and he may depend upon it that the jury, summoned upon the writ *de lunatico inquirendo*, will have no difficulty in the world in coming to an opinion upon the truth of the matter.

Selections from the Writings of John Ruskin. With a Portrait. (Smith, Elder, and Co. pp. 440.)—We doubt much whether this is a very complimentary thing to do by Mr. Ruskin; or whether any man ever attained the questionable honour of having his works picked to pieces and rummaged for "gems" and "flowers" before he had long lain in his grave and had passed into the category of "the ancients." Perhaps it is but the visitation of a Nemesis upon Mr. Ruskin for having written some very unequal works—books in which some very choice and brilliant passages are smothered in heaps of literary dust—that any one should thus, under his very eyes, undertake the task of sifting his literary labours and treating them as an Australian miner would treat a barrow of Bendigo mud. What does this act amount to? Simply to a confession of this—that Mr. Ruskin has been guilty of a great deal that no one cares much to read, and of some choice passages which ought not to be forgotten. So the candid editor does the mudlark's work, and picks up the shining treasures from the circumfluent waste. The publisher's list of works by Mr. Ruskin, at the end of the book, informs us of some sixteen volumes, costing altogether about 11l. Here we have the cream offered to us in one compact, handy volume, for six shillings! This is indeed candid. How often, when we have listened to an opera by the Signor Verdi, have we wished that the two or three taking airs could have been played at first, so that we might have avoided the infliction of the remainder! Yet we should never have expected the composer to do the work for us. Mr. Ruskin, indeed, has not done the work himself; but (according to the publishers) he has tacitly consented to it. At any rate, there is a very good, but slightly flattered, portrait of him as a frontispiece; a small (certainly not leonine) but bright, pleasant face, full of quick, rather than deep thought, and sparkling playful fancy. Whether a compliment to Mr. Ruskin or not, this book is very welcome, and will find admission where the more ponderous, more expensive, and certainly more confusing tomes of his early ambition can never come.

American Slavery Distinguished from the Slavery of English Theorists, and Justified by the Law of Nature. By the Rev. SAMUEL SEABURY, D.D.

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(New York: Mason Brothers. London: Sampson Low, Son, and Co. pp. 319.)—This volume has now been printed some months; and so rapid has been the march of opinion in the Northern States of America since it was issued from the press, that we very much doubt whether Dr. Seabury and his opinions are more popular in New York at this moment than they are likely to become in London. There is no reason why we should re-open the slavery argument, even to please Dr. Seabury. We do not find anything new in his argument—anything which has not been urged in defence of the "great institution" a hundred times. We must admit, however, that the exaggerators of the Uncle Tom school have given to the reasoning supporters of slavery in America a vantage ground, of which, to do them justice, they know how to make efficient use.

Song Birds, and How to Keep them. By E. A. MALING. (Smith, Elder, and Co. pp. 159.)—Miss Maling is acquiring quite a reputation for useful and elegant little volumes of this kind. She is the "guide, philosopher, and friend" of those who cultivate pets, whether animate or inanimate. She has already given them excellent advice for the in-door cultivation of plants and flowers, in the form of "In-door Plants and How to Grow them," and "Flowers and Foliage of In-door Plants," and now she teaches them how to manage those delicate little feathered creatures who, even in captivity, lend a charm to many a home by their merry and clear-throated melody. Miss Maling begins her book by laying it down as a principle that it is not "cruel" to keep birds in captivity. Her reasoning in support of this is, it must be confessed, rather feminine. "If it were so, indeed, few would be the cage birds one would wish to see; but happily, on the contrary, for those who, like myself, are fond of the feathered tribe, the more we know about them, the more we are content to think their's is a happy lot." This style of argument is not, indeed, very dissimilar from that of Dr. Seabury in defence of human slavery. Let Miss Maling, however, reassure herself. We are certainly not abolitionists as far as her little feathered slaves are concerned, and are

almost persuaded that, if by metempsychosis we are ever destined to occupy the body of a song bird, we might suffer a worse fate than to become one of Miss Maling's captives. At any rate, her book shows her to be a tender as well as an intelligent mistress; fond of her birds, and ingenious in discovering the best way to treat them.

A Manual of Structural Botany; for the Use of Classes, Schools, and Private Students.—By M. C. COOKE. (R. Hardwicke. pp. 123.)—The purpose of this handy little manual is, to supply a cheap and comprehensive class-book on the principles of the science of botany, and this purpose is amply fulfilled. The language is as clear as a technical class-book can be; the arrangement is simple; and the engravings (200 in number), sufficiently illustrate the text.

Several reprints and new editions have been issued of books which have been reported "out of print." Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co., send us a new edition of Miss Martineau's volume on "Household Education."

—Mr. John Russell Smith, a second edition of the pamphlet entitled *Narrative of a Remarkable Transaction in the Early Life of John Wesley.*

—Messrs. Longman, a second edition "revised and corrected" of Mr. Swynfen Jervis's *Proposed Emendations of the Text of Shakspeare's Plays*

—Mr. John Russell Smith also publishes a reprint, exceedingly well got up, and printed in appropriate style, of Dr. Cotton Mather's *Wonders of the Invisible World: being an account of the Tryals of Several Witches lately executed in New England. To which is added a Further Account of the Tryals of the New England Witches.* By Increase Mather, D.D.—and all historical students must be greatly obliged to him for thus bringing these rarities of American literature within their reach.

We have also received: *A Letter to the Lord Chancellor on Law Consolidation.* By Sir John Noddes Dickinson, Kt. (Jas. Ridgway.)—*The North British Review.*—*Proceedings of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Liverpool.*—*Medals of the British Army, and How they were Won.* Part XVI. By Thomas Carter. (Groombridge and Sons.)

EDUCATION, THE DRAMA, MUSIC, ART, SCIENCE, &c.

EDUCATION.

Letter to Earl Granville on the Revised Code. By Sir JAMES KAY SHUTTLEWORTH, Bart.

IF THE CONCOCTORS OF THE NEW CODE make up their minds to defend it after this pamphlet has become known, they will undertake a task which few sane men would attempt, and one which will bring them neither honour nor success. The present pamphlet gives the dying code the complete *coup de grace*, and the complete withdrawal of it would be not only sensible but prudent. The great principle of *paying for results* upon which the code is based is triumphantly proved by Sir James to be illusory, unjust, and impracticable, according to the plan laid down in the code. "I have," quotes Sir James, from a schoolmaster's letter, "a brisk, intelligent 'result' in my first group, who has been with me some months—who, indeed, owes all but a few finishing touches to another hand. By his side is his senior, with whose dullness and incapacity I have struggled for years. I must present him in 'group one'—he cannot pass there—his junior does. I lose my reward in the last case, where it was honestly earned. I get the grant in the first, where the 'result' was another man's." Sir James first proves that a loss of about two-fifths will inevitably fall on schools if the code be enforced, which loss will fall with most crushing severity on the poorest schools; and then shows that this loss could not be remedied by raising the scale of grant, as has been proposed.

We may also remark that the true method of estimating the amount of teaching labour in the "scale" thus recommended, would be in inverse ratio of the attendance of the scholar; that is, a given result with great irregularity would prove severity of labour, for which the new code actually imposes a *penalty* by its bungling attempt to combine a regularity test with one of efficiency. Sir James shows that the small saving which may be made by breaking faith with the certificated schoolmasters, will be very much more than counterbalanced by the indispensable increase of inspectors and assistant-inspectors at large salaries; that the complaint of the office breaking down from excessive and complicated work is a "bugbear" that ought not to be listened to for a moment, except as an admission of official incapacity.

Sir James is justly indignant that a system of public education developed and fostered by Government, and for which more than double the money advanced by Government has been raised by local efforts, should be abruptly and harshly changed at the fiat of a Minister, "without the consent of the controlling bodies and communities who have expended twice as much as the State. Even were Parliament to make such a change it would be a national dishonour. It would be an act of repudiation ever to be remembered with shame. But not only would such an abrupt change be disgraceful, it would be short-sighted statesmanship; it would be a present saving, with the certainty of an ultimate disastrous loss." Sir James then goes on to show that we are paying 9,000,000*l.* yearly to maintain public peace and punish detected crime, together with 6,000,000*l.* for pauperism, "which is the hereditary consequence of generations of ignorance, of superstition, and the slow and partial emancipation of the people from a previous state of serfdom." Unless we are pre-

pared to suffer the consequences of a vast increase of vagabondage, crime, pauperism, and probably tumult, we must strengthen rather than depress the great curative agency of education. It is most true that at present we have to pay for the neglect of the past as well as for the good of the future. But to omit the latter will only increase the evil:

To give the people a worse education from motives of short-sighted economy would be utterly inconsistent with all preceding national policy. The idea that an ignorant, brutish people, is either more subordinate or more easily controlled than a people loyal by conviction, and contented from experience and reason, is exploded. The notion that the mass of the people are the sources of the national wealth merely as beasts of burden—that the nation has no interest in their intelligence, inventive capacity, morality, and fitness for the duties of freemen and citizens—is a doctrine which would find no advocates. . . . Why, then, is education to be discouraged by regulations which cut off all aid to children under seven and after eleven years of age? Why are the annual grants to be reduced two-fifths at one blow? Why are the stipends, training, and qualifications of schoolmasters to be lowered? Why is instruction in the school to be mainly concentrated on the three lower elements? Why should national education be thus degraded to a mere drill in mechanical skill in reading, writing, and arithmetic?

Sir James furnishes data for his conviction that the public grant need never exceed 1,000,000*l.*, or 1,200,000*l.* Many alarmists have argued as if the proportionate increase of the last ten years were likely to continue to be augmented in the same ratio. But it is forgotten how large a sum has, during that period, been expended in new schools and training colleges. This building work we may now regard as being nearly accomplished. Indeed, we should suggest a cessation of all future building grants, unless under very pressing and peculiar conditions, such as the insufficiency of existing school accommodation, or the great increase of population. We have already erred in multiplying small schools at the sacrifice of economy and efficiency.

One Hundred Lectures on the Ancient and Modern Drama and Dramatic Poets, down to the Nineteenth Century, commencing with Thespis, the Founder of the Art, Sixth Century B.C. By B. C. JONES. Nos. I. and II. (T. H. Lacy. 1861.)—Mr. B. C. Jones, duly bearing in mind the first half of the line that "art is long and time is fleeting," has determined to record the dramatic history of some 2,500 years in the very moderate space of one hundred lectures. He begins with Thespis, and will end, we suppose, with Mr. Boucicault. Mr. Jones remarks in his preface, "We do not expect men in affluent circumstances to trouble themselves much in devoting their time to produce literary works. Some exceptions there are to this rule, and posterity will not forget to honour the names of those who may thus labour for the benefit of society. Not finding many of this class of writers, we necessarily look to those requiring our support for their exertions to enlighten us. This being the case (and public support being essential), I venture to throw my humble labours into the scale of public opinion, anticipating nothing but a just balance of public favour. . . . I will afford you a fresh repast every week; or, if it does not agree with your taste, you can eschew it altogether. I must confess I'd rather have your support than otherwise, for it will encourage me to exert my genius, and to try if I cannot be agreeably useful to my fellow-citizens; and, furthermore, if I do succeed, how glorious it will be to think I shall not be altogether forgotten by posterity."

We have a shrewd suspicion that the Mr. Jones who writes these lines, is the gentleman of that ilk already known to the public as the author of a tragedy named "Firmilian." Mr. Jones first of all "purposes going through the whole of the works of the three great masters Æschylus, Euripides, and Sophocles." "After that his province will be to search for more material of the same character by other hands, and to be followed by the comedies which were produced about the same period." Accordingly, he has selected, in his search for more material, some hundred names, the whole of whose work he will also, we suppose, "go through." We would, however, remind Mr. Jones, that some of these authors, among whom is Lope de Vega, have been prolific writers, and that even a hundred lectures would go but a short way in disposing of their works, more especially as the first two lectures only exhaust the single tragedy of the "Prometheus" of Æschylus. Mr. Jones, in addition to that of Æschylus, gives us a touch of his own poesy, explanatory, we suppose, of ancient mythology in general. He prepares his audience before commencing: "If you find any tendency in what I am about reading you to humour, you will please to understand that I have thrown such touches into it purposely, with a view of relieving the general tenor of my discourse.

Uranus and Terra, 'tis said, did wed;
Their offsprings as follows quickly were bred,
Memnosyne, Briareus, also Creus,
Giges, Phoebe, Oceanus, Coeus,
Gottus, Tethys, renowned Saturn bold,
And Hyperion with his curis of gold.
Hyperion and Thes wedded soon
And begat Aurora, the Sun and Moon;
Oceanus, god of the waters wide,
Was second son of Uranus and bride.
Then Saturn, he of majestic form,
From this consorted union was born.
They were Titans call'd after Terra's race,
Got by affection redundant in grace.

To Saturn let me once more turn my muse,
And show how gods their powers will abuse.
Some say that Saturn's was a golden reign,
But with his father's blood his hand was stain;
Ever after this wicked god was curs'd—
He ate a stone which by Rhea was nurs'd.

To all this we reply, parodying the saying of Sir Thomas More, "Aut Percius Jonesus aut Diabolus."

A History of English Literature, in a Series of Biographical Sketches. By WILLIAM FRANCIS COLLIER, LL.D., Trinity College, Dublin, Author of "School History of the British Empire," &c. (T. Nelson and Sons. 1861. pp. 538.)—This neat and careful compilation, from the pen of Mr. Collier, has one prime defect: it wants an index. In other respects, the book is an excellent one; its biographical sketches being judicious and tasteful, and as complete as the space allows. It comes down to the present day, noticing at some length the most famous living authors, and giving an honourable mention to others, "quos describere longum est." In an appendix will be found a brief history of American literature. Of course we need hardly say that we not endorse every criticism to be found in this book. For instance, we do not "see how true a figure is that fine image by which Macaulay characterises Milton's prose—a perfect field of cloth of gold, stiff with gorgeous embroidery." This "figure" brings to our mind's-eye a beadle in gala dress much more than the prose of Milton. Churchill, too, we think, wrote something else besides "biting and fluid poetry of an inferior order."

THE PROFESSORSHIP of Mathematics at the Government College at Agra, in Upper India, has been declared vacant. It is announced that candidates must have been Wranglers at Cambridge, or within the first half of the list of Senior Optimes. The stipend is 350 rupees per month (about 420*l.* a year) and 1200 rupees are to be allowed in lieu of passage money and outfit.

An adjourned special meeting of the members of the Warehousemen's and Clerks' Schools, was held on Tuesday evening at the Young Men's Christian Association, Aldersgate-street, for the purpose of extending the operations of those schools to the children of clerks in the employ of bankers, merchants, insurance offices, and wholesale trading companies. There was a warm debate on both sides of the question, some of the opponents of the motion contending that the institution was in so flourishing a condition, that it were better to leave the plan undisturbed, and that to make the scheme of the innovators complete, they should extend it to attorney's clerks. Eventually the proposed alteration was rejected by a large majority.

On Saturday a deputation from the Free Church Teachers' Association had an interview with the Lord Advocate on the subject of the recent education minute. The deputation pointed out to his Lordship the main objections urged against the revised code, referring particularly to the subject of the breach of faith. His Lordship stated that as the education minute had emanated from a Government department, he could not be expected to give any opinion on its merits. He was aware that it was thought in many quarters that it would press hardly on Scotch schoolmasters. As the Privy Council system had never been particularly well fitted for Scotland, as it was only temporary, and as it was moreover a spendthrift system, his own opinion was that the time was now come when it might be dispensed with here altogether. The universities have been opened up, so substantially have the parish schools, and therefore the way was much clearer for a national system. There were, however, still difficulties to be encountered. There was, for instance, the financial one—how to supply the void caused by the withdrawal of voluntary contributions; and there was also the much more delicate question of the management of schools. His Lordship trusted and believed that the difficulties, though great, were not insurmountable.

The distribution at Bath, on Monday, of the certificates awarded by the

Rhea would not have Jupiter perish,
So gave Saturn a stone for a relish.
Thus also by a profound deception
She preserved to the world her son Neptune,
And mighty Jupiter, also Pluto—
Don't you think Rhea was right (ladies) to do so?

To Saturn she was a devoted wife
Till the rogue deprived her offspring of life.
His word was pledged when he rose to power,
That all his male children he would devour.

Uranus' kingdom 'twas which Saturn gain'd;
Thus o'er gods and goddesses Saturn reign'd
Till Titan and till Titan's brothers saw
That Saturn's word was not the strictest law.

For through information 'twas discover'd
That Saturn's children were not all smother'd.

University of Oxford to those pupils who passed the recent examination held in that city by the University of Oxford, afforded an opportunity to Sir John Coleridge of enlarging on the question in its various bearings. Tracing the origin of the university scheme of local examinations, which he considered had now developed itself in its full strength, and which shortly arrive at a vigorous maturity, he defined its object to be the improvement of the education of the middle classes of this country, through the agency of provincial schools mainly, and, above all, under the control and direction of the universities of the land. Excellent as such an institution was there were wise and good men who had their doubts about it, and when he himself first became acquainted with it he saw there were two dangers attaching to it. The first was in connection with the examination in the rudiments of faith and religion, which was left entirely open to the choice of the candidates. The result of such a state of things soon showed itself in the decline of the number of young men submitting themselves for examination in this branch. When time pressed, the subject of rudiments of faith and religion offering no honour to those who passed in it, was neglected in favour of other secular branches in which reward was to be reaped. The schoolmasters, however, had made a strong representation to the Oxford authorities; and the result was that at next year's examination all candidates would be required to submit to examination in the rudiments of faith and religion, unless their parents stated that they conscientiously objected to it. It was also objected that the scheme tempted schoolmasters to devote their time to the preparation of a few clever boys to the disadvantage of the rest. The objection did seem forcible, but he would ask would not parents have their eye on the conduct of the masters. This was one answer. But there was a remedy for the evil if it did prevail which he should like to see applied, and it would go to the root of the matter. His suggestion was this—that all the endowed grammar schools of the kingdom and the unendowed private schools, intended for the education of the children of the clergy, the professional, upper, and trading classes, should be subject to inspection. If parents would add *1*l.** a head to the expenses of the school, a sum would be raised sufficient to meet the cost. In proof of the success of the Oxford scheme, Sir John stated that he found that the Bath centre had, in 1860, 9 senior and 27 junior candidates; and in 1861, 19 seniors and 47 juniors. Having expatiated in eloquent terms on the honourable and important trust held by a preceptor of youth, Sir John Coleridge congratulated those of the pupils before him who had achieved distinction, and remarked that success to the young was an excellent thing if they did not rest on it, but regarded it as a motive for further exertion. If it made them conceited and idle, they had better have missed their reward. They must not regard talents as the only thing to be depended on; nothing was to be done without labour. There was no royal road to scholarship; the only road was labour and intelligence.

Oxford.—In a Congregation held on Tuesday, the form of statute for endowing the Regius Professor of Greek was submitted to the vote of the House. The decision was against the statute. The numbers were understood to have been as follows: Placet, 96; nonplacet, 99; majority, 3.

Cambridge.—The Vice-Chancellor has given notice, that the Professorship of Chemistry has become vacant by the death of the Rev. James Cumming, and that the election of a new Professor of Chemistry will take place on Friday, the 6th of December next. The electors to the Professorship are the persons whose names are on the electoral roll of the University. The Vice-Chancellor and Proctors will receive the votes of the electors from eleven o'clock in the morning till one o'clock, when the Vice-Chancellor will declare the election. Mr. Liveing, of St. John's College, is at present the only declared candidate.

The Syndics of the University press have made the following report to the Senate: "Referring to their report dated Oct. 30, 1861, they have been led to believe that some doubt has been expressed as to the expediency of their recommendation 'that they should be authorised, by grace of the Senate, to make an order, permitting Mr. Clay to be resident in or near London, and to become a partner in his father's printing business at Bread-street-hill.' Mr. Clay has expressed to the Syndics his earnest desire that any modification of his relations with the press should, if possible, be generally acceptable to the Senate. With the hope of removing objections, he withdraws his application for permission to change his residence from Cambridge to London; and now only asks that he may not be restrained from becoming a partner in his father's printing business. If this be conceded to him, and if the residence covenant in the articles of agreement be so interpreted as to admit of his periodical visits to London, he proposes to take upon himself the press business in London (now conducted by an agent) in connection with the Bible Society, and the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. The Syndics approve of the course taken by Mr. Clay; and withdrawing the recommendation in the report of Oct. 30, 1861, they now recommend that they should be authorised, by grace of the Senate, to make an order, if they think fit, permitting Mr. Clay to become a partner in his father's business at Bread-street-hill, London. (Signed) Geo. Phillips, V.C., James Cartmell, G. E. Corrie, E. Atkinson, J. A. Jeremie, H. A. J. Munro, Churchill Babington, John Fuller, H. R. Luard, John Roberts, John Lamb, T. Brocklebank, W. M. Campion, J. W. Taylor, S. G. Phear."

THE DRAMA.

MR. AND MRS. CHARLES MATHEWS AT HOME.

IF WE WISHED TO POINT OUT A FACT to illustrate the essential difference between the French and English schools of the drama, we could most effectually do so by indicating the interest taken by English audiences in monologues and such-like entertainments. In Paris, we believe, they are almost unknown, at all events there are not three separate establishments as in London, not to mention our numerous travelling professors who are continually perambulating the country and announcing themselves every-

where. Now, this taste shows that our public are most interested in the delineation of character and the narration of adventures; whilst the Parisian audience demands a highly-wrought story, abounding in the most startling and, to us, improbable events. Delineation of character is, and ever has been, with us the very first consideration; and thus, when Mr. Charles Mathews announced that he was about to give such a performance every one was glad to hear it, for they were certain of having presented to them new types of character and new illustrations of life. On Monday the expectations of a crowded and critical audience were gratified; and Mr. Charles Mathews, greatly aided by his wife, commenced a course (which, he said, was like beginning life again) that is likely to be popular and continuous. There are two qualities in this entertainment which are sure to command success—good taste and an independent originality. Mr. Mathews' good taste enables him to deal with delicate personal matters so as to interest without offending; and his natural vigour of mind makes him avoid the common and stereotype mode of rendering character, wherein the skill of the barber, the costumer, and the mechanist are more apparent than the mind of the monologist. He very truly said that the putting on and off two thousand wigs in two thousand minutes may be a dexterous feat, but it has very little to do with the delineation of character. A power of delineating character can only be got by a natural talent for observation, and the power to reproduce it; and the pantomimic style usually adopted has as much relation to art as caricature has to true portrait painting. Indeed, not so much so, for caricature, if founded on reality, is an art. The modern caricaturists (at least the living embodiments of caricature) have anything but a foundation in nature, generally giving us a conventional stage fop, old man, country boy, or hoydenish girl—the miserable dummies that have done duty for humanity ever since there have been shows and booths at fairs and markets. Mr. Charles Mathews abjures these hacknied marionette delineations; and, starting with his own experience, gives the story of his life, even from his boyish days, until now; wherein he certainly speaks of some disastrous chances, and, if not of moving accidents by flood and field, of a delicious, thoughtless, delightful youth, passed at Florence and Naples, where his hardest work was amateur acting. This sunny morning of his existence he calls the Romance of his Life, and forms it into the first portion of his performance. The impersonations here are not numerous, but they are fresh and vigorous; and the toothless old improvisatore, and the vehement and earnest street preacher, with the two capital versions of the extremes of the Italian language, will be remembered as new and true types of national character. From Earl Blessington's palaces and Lord Normanby's private theatre at Florence to Bow and Bethnal Green is an immense leap, yet the gay, accomplished, gentlemanly, and clever young architect was obliged to take it; for on his return to England his father's affairs had become involved, and as there was no St. Paul's wanted for him to build, as the Parliament Houses had not then been burnt down, and as the Government could not vote away millions for architectural palaces, bridges, and foreign offices, our hero was obliged to put up with a district surveyor's place, and look after the sewers at Mile-end. After vainly contending with laundresses who invested their savings in little dog-holes of houses, and not even getting the beggarly fees he had a right to, he abandoned the great profession of Jones, Wren, and Barry, and took to that of Kemble, Kean, and Elliston, and made his *debut* at the Olympic Theatre, where he achieved two things of great importance in his career—winning the favour of the public, and at the same time that of the fascinating widow-lessee, who was then introducing to the public those changes in stage illustration which have completely metamorphosed theatrical manners and appearances. The career of the actor and manager introduces us to many laughable and some sorrowful scenes. *Barn-door Fowler, Esq., M.P.* (manager of a playhouse), is full of charming caricature; and as he boasts he can beat Mr. Mathews in every one of his characters, we have a delightful exaggeration of *Sir Charles Coldstream*, "The Bachelor of Arts," &c. This imitation of self by self being as novel as it is humorous. From fiction we get to reality, and from fun to fearful revelations of the crushing miseries of pecuniary involvements; across which gleam jests and humorous illustrations of money-lending atrocities, like smiles amidst madness. The account and view of Lancaster Gaol, are both drawn with a terrible truth, and are the more effective from the simplicity with which they are portrayed. Why they are told may be asked, and, we think, satisfactorily answered, by saying it arises from the laudable desire of an honourable man to put himself straight with honourable men; and to prove that debt was not a delight, but a bitter result of unsuccessful speculation; and, though not made use of as a martyrdom, and carried off with outward gaiety, was still eating into the heart and life of the endurer. Happily a second marriage gives hopes of a richer and happier fortune. This part of the reminiscences might be lightened, and with a cheerful conclusion might well end the performance, and do away with a little theatrical farce, which, though sufficiently smart, is not in keeping with the highly clever and truly characteristic portion of the entertainment. It would be unjust not to say that Mrs. Mathews very happily aids her husband by many personations which are capably dressed and cleverly rendered. The scenery is very picturesque, and shows another of Mr. Mathews' accomplishments, being all from sketches made by himself. The audience were rapturous in applauding, and there is every prospect of a career of popularity, as long as Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews may choose to be at home at her Majesty's Concert Room. In the interest of the British stage, which can at this exigent time ill spare its prince of light comedians, we are compelled to say that *we are afraid the entertainment will succeed.*

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Dreary indeed would the last week in November have been to the inveterate haunter of musical institutions had not the Monday Popular Concerts come to his relief—in fact, the only thing that the brief chronicler of the time finds stimulus sufficient to narrate.

True, the Sacred Harmonic Society exhibited fresh signs of life on Friday, and "The Puritan's Daughter," fully equipped with her virgin vestments, appeared among the prominent objects of promise and attraction for the next evening at Covent Garden, yet, from the fixed period of our issue, we are prevented from expressing a full opinion upon the actual performance of the one, or amplifying upon the intrinsic merit of the other. Monday, the 25th, announced as a Mozart night, turned out to be so only in a partial sense, seeing that the music set down for Mlle. Florence Lancia and Mr. Winn, the vocalists engaged, was drawn altogether from other sources. Instances might be cited that would justify departure from one author at a single sitting; but it is difficult to compass a reason for the substitutions of any mortal that ever breathed for the songs and stories of Mozart, which never tire. The quartet in C major, with which the sixty-sixth concert of the series commenced, is regarded, and not without some show of reason, as the most popular of the set of six, dedicated by the young composer to his esteemed contemporary, Haydn. It is never heard nowadays without enkindling feelings of rapturous delight, the more especially when such a finished band of executants as M. Vieuxtemps, Herr Ries, Mr. Webb, and M. Paque, summon heart and soul to reveal its beauties. The quintet in A major, selected to open the second part, though perhaps less elaborate than a few other works for the chamber that might be quoted, is always welcome at St. James's Hall, inasmuch as it necessitates the attendance of a first-class clarionet player. In the second movement, a *largetto* played *con sordini*, the wind instrument is conspicuous, but the extreme delicacy with which Mr. Lazarus deals with his subject, saves the listener from being overborne by prominence. Nothing in the way of executive art could transcend the beauty and effectiveness of this movement, while it evoked so much enthusiasm that a repetition became unavoidable. A sonata in D major, for pianoforte and violin (Mr. Charles Hallé and M. Vieuxtemps), played for the first time, revealed the master in another phase. It is imagined that this sonata owed its origin in a great measure to Mlle. Strinasacchi, an Italian violinist of wide repute in Mozart's time, and with whom he on one occasion at least played the pianoforte part of a similar kind of composition before an admiring public. A sonata in D major, for pianoforte solus, performed also for the first time at these meetings, had Mr. Charles Hallé for its exponent. This takes rank among the "grand" sonatas of Mozart, and from a careful analysis of the work, there is a strong reason to believe that Beethoven himself had imbibed ideas from this fountain of inspiration. That Mozart was the true founder of modern pianoforte music will hardly be doubted by those acquainted with his writings for the instrument as well as with those of his predecessors and contemporaries. Haydn's adagios might be taken for songs without words, and his allegros partake largely of the character of still more ancient writers. He was no performer himself, and his sonatas exercised little more influence over the style of writing for the instrument than if they had only been adaptations from the orchestra. Mozart, as a mere child, had afforded immense delight to the German public, as well from the richness and novelty of his ideas as by the brilliancy of his execution, and it soon after had a powerful influence on other composers, for whom indeed he was a model. At the outset of the sonata in D major there appears to be a slight resemblance to some of the old masters, but the individuality is soon apparent. In this, as in the majority of his works, he begins his theme accompanied by the simplest harmonies; but his fertile fancy soon suggests other melodies fascinating as the first, with which they are artfully interwoven, and which lead him naturally and gracefully into distant keys. Now bedecked with the luxuriance of modern ornament, now subsiding into choral-like gravity. Does any one thought seem to usurp precedence, others speedily assert their claim to admiration. Every movement and every note bears the impress of flowing from the heart, without the slightest cost of labour. Mr. Hallé received the applause of a thronged and cultivated auditory at the conclusion of each movement, for his masterly interpretation, and was summoned to the platform to receive an extra ovation, for which he bowed his acknowledgments. Mr. Winn's singing of Handel's aria from "Scipione," "Tutta rea la vita umana," is deserving of notice, and a song of Spohr's, "A bird sat on an alder bough," gave Mlle. Lancia a much better opportunity for displaying her talents than in the gathering of a basket full of cowslips in the manner set forth by F. Mori.

NEW MUSIC.

Sacred Song. Words and Music by W. WEST. (London: Clark. Crystal Palace: Amos.)—Mr. West has not employed a forest of notes to enunciate his ideas, but rather a very few, put in the right places. Any body can sing his song who can compass the scale of E flat major.

I Will Arise. Newly arranged by T. BOARDMAN, Mus. Doc. (London: Novello.)—The composition of this short musical part of an English Protestant service has been ascribed to Cecil and to Packer, and has appeared from time to time in various forms. The present adaptation is as effective as any that has come under our notice.

The Handbook of Melody. Arranged in a facile style for the pianoforte by EDWARD F. RIMEAULT. (London: Addison and Hollier.)—A reissue of a collection of popular German, French, and Italian melodies. No. I. contains "Das Alpen Horn," by Proch, and conveys a just idea of the excellent manner in which the whole book is edited.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.

MR. H. J. BYRON has produced, at Drury-lane, a burlesque of the story of "The Colleen Bawn." The advertisement, which gives an epitome of the piece, will serve for an excellent sample of the bulk. *Dramatis personæ*—Miles Macpaleen (a model stage Irishman, in fact, a perfect Pat'un), Miss L. Keeley; *Hardress Cregan* (hard up), Miss E. Arden; *Danny Mann* (a ferryman), Mr. R. Roxby; *Mr. Corrogan* (a fore-closer, anxious for closer relationship), Mr. Halston; *Sergeant Toorallooral* (a passive and unintelligent officer), Mr. Tom Matthews; *Notary* (borrowed for this occasion from the opera), Mr. Glendon; *Eily O'Connor* (a flower born to blush unseen and waste her sweetness on the desert(ing) heir), Mr. Atkins; *Miss Anne Chute* (a victim to Miss-an-thropy), Miss Stuart;

Mrs. Cregan (a lady with a very strong will of her own, but a very unsatisfactory one of her late husband), *Mrs. Selby*." We must confess that we have not been tempted to make a more intimate acquaintance with this composition; but some of our contemporaries hail it as "a decided success."

A comedieta, adapted from "La Frileuse," by M. Scribe, has been successfully produced at the Olympic Theatre. The work of adaptation has been skilfully performed by Mr. Palgrave Simpson. The principal parts are sustained by Mrs. Leigh Murray, Miss Cottrell, Miss Neville, and Mr. George Cooke.

Miss Ada Swanborough has made a successful *début* at the Strand Theatre. Miss Swanborough is a younger sister of the "fair lady" who lately presided over the destinies of that theatre, and who has been withdrawn into private life by a happy marriage. The piece chosen for Miss Ada Swanborough's appearance is a new comic drama, entitled "Is it the King?"

Parodies upon "The Colleen Bawn" seem to be quite in the fashion just now. At the Surrey Theatre a piece called "The Idiot of the Mountain" is enjoying a good run and the transpontine audiences are nightly amused with what is called "a great whiskey and water scene." From the advertisements we learn that "by the kind permission of Mr. Boucicault" the original "Colleen Bawn" is to be played at the Marylebone Theatre, and at Astley's the drama will be produced next Monday, "under the personal supervision of Dion Boucicault, Esq."

Lizzy Stuart, well known throughout the kingdom as an accomplished lecturer and vocalist, died at Coventry on the 2nd instant, in the 30th year of her age.

We extract the following from the *Aberdeen Journal*:

Aberdeen audiences are generally accused of being cold and reserved. They are not impressive, and listen to the finest music and best representations on the stage without much show of feeling. So say strangers, and perhaps with justice. But *Mme. Goldschmidt*—or *Jenny Lind*, as we prefer to call her—did not find them cold or unappreciative. She met with a reception as enthusiastic as any artist could desire, short of a complete ovation; and she seems certainly to have felt it, and has given ample evidence that she feels likewise the claims of the poor and the friendless. Before leaving Aberdeen, she remitted to Provost Anderson, through her husband, the sum of one hundred guineas, to be distributed, as his Lordship thought fit, among local charities. It did not require such a gift to deepen the feeling of admiration created by the wonderful songstress in all who listen to her; but that feeling will live all the warmer in the sentiment of grateful regard which her benevolence will leave behind her. The following correspondence will be read with pleasure, and attached to it we publish the manner in which Mr. and *Mme. Goldschmidt's* gift has been apportioned:

"ABERDEEN, NOV. 16. 1861.

"MY LORD PROVOST,—On behalf of *Mme. Goldschmidt* and myself, I have the pleasure to hand your Lordship, enclosed, a cheque for one hundred guineas, to be given, partly to the institution named by your lordship yesterday, and partly to one of the other benevolent institutions of this town most in need of it; or, should it seem to your lordship best—and which would equally meet our views—to serve partly or entirely as a small means of alleviating the suffering of poor and deserving families in this town during the inclement season which we are rapidly approaching.

"I beg, at the same time, your Lordship will accept for your towns-people *Mme. Goldschmidt's* sincere thanks for the very kind reception she has met with on the occasion of this her first visit to the town of Aberdeen.—I am, your Lordship's very obediently,

"To the Lord Provost of Aberdeen."

The *Musical World* states that Mr. F. Scotson Clarke (an organist, pianist, and composer), is engaged upon the composition of an opera, the libretto of which is from the pen of a well-known and popular writer. It is possible that the opera, if completed, may be produced at one of the principal metropolitan theatres early in the season.

At the theatre of Nice, a few nights back, a curious incident occurred. In the performance of "La Cenerentola," one of the actresses, *Mlle. Mistrali Vétant*, having gone too near the footlights, set fire to her dress, but *Ronconi*, who was singing by her side as *Don Magnifico*, extinguished the flame by pressing the dress between his hands. In so doing, strange to say, he did not interrupt for a moment the *morceau* he was singing, and the actress, on her part, deriving confidence from his remarkable calmness, went on with the performance as if nothing had happened. The audience were so pleased with the self-possession displayed by *Ronconi*, that they summoned him three times before the curtain with loud applause.

A Paris correspondent states that at the Grand Opera last week a general rehearsal took place of a ballet, in two acts, "L'Etoile de Messine," the music of which is by Count *Gabrielli*. *Rossini*, in compliment to the latter, was present in a private box; but some one having recognised him, the news spread from one row of seats to another, until at last the persons who had been invited to attend rose *en masse*, and gave him three rounds of applause.

ART AND ARTISTS.

MR. E. W. RADCLYFFE, the picture dealer and restorer, has lately had under his charge (123, Pall-mall) a superb painting by Sir Joshua Reynolds—probably one of the finest specimens of Sir Joshua's portraits extant. It belongs to the Earl of Fife, for whom Mr. Radclyffe has been employed upon the picture, and it is the portrait of the present Earl's ancestress, the Countess of Fife. All that Mr. Radclyffe has done has been to remove the effects of neglect; for the picture has lain for many years, during the life of the late Earl, neglected and unvalued in an upper bedroom. Mr. Radclyffe has relined the picture with double canvas, thus putting it into a condition to defy the assaults of time for centuries to come, and he has executed that delicate operation without in any way taking off the sharpness of Sir Joshua's handiwork. The portrait is of full size and length. The lady is standing in a wood, leaning against a tree, and the background is painted with a degree of care and finish not usual in Sir Joshua's works. In its present condition this is certainly one of the finest specimens of the master extant.

Messrs. Leigh Sotheby and Wilkinson announce for Thursday next the sale of the valuable collection of works of art brought together by Peter Mellish, Esq., consisting of jewellery, nicknacks, enamels, snuff-boxes, &c. Also some fine antique bronzes and Phœnician ware.

Wellington Church, temporarily repaired in 1843, and in 1850 partially restored, under the inevitable Mr. G. G. Scott's auspices, has again been confided to the latter ubiquitous architect's care. In 1850 the aisle galleries were removed, the chancel and aisles reseated, the fine oak screen and the stonework of pillars, arches, and windows "restored" at a total cost of 1250*l*. The results of the second restoration of 1861-62 are the substitution of a panelled roof for the plaster ceiling of the nave, the removal of the western galleries, the reseating of the nave, the throwing open and restoration of the tower-arch, the substitution of stone tracery for woodwork in the western wheel-window, the filling the same with stained glass, and the restoration and reglazing of all the windows, including the large and splendid eastern one. The cost has been 1500*l*.

Under the Act of Parliament for the union of city benefices of last year, the commission appointed by the Bishop of London, Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, and Court of Common Council have prepared a scheme for fourteen unions out of seventeen proposed. Fourteen city churches, then—if the respective patrons and vestries consent—will be demolished, and sold as materials, together with their sites, the proceeds to go in each case towards a new church in "spiritually destitute" parts of the metropolis. The commissioners propose that pulpit, organ, bells, and other church furniture be transferred, "if wanted," to the new edifice; and that a stone building or tomb, "not exceeding seven feet high," be erected in the churchyard adjoining the demolished church, in which the remains of the dead under the church shall be deposited, if not removed by relatives or friends. The following is a list of the benefices proposed to be united: St. Alban, Wood-street, with St. Olave, Silver-street; St. Michael, Wood-street, with St. Mary Staining. Allhallows, Bread-street, with St. John the Evangelist; St. Mary-le-Bow with Allhallows, Honey-lane, and St. Pancras; St. Mildred, Bread-street, with St. Margaret Moses. Allhallows the Great with Allhallows the Less; St. Michael, Paternoster Royal, with St. Martin Vintry. Allhallows, Lombard-street; St. Benet, Gracechurch, with St. Leonard, Eastcheap. St. Ann and Agnes with St. John Zachary; Christ Church with St. Leonard, Foster-lane. St. Antholin with St. John the Baptist; St. Mary Aldermay with St. Thomas Apostle. St. Clement, Eastcheap, with St. Martin Ongars; St. Mary Abchurch with St. Lawrence Pountney. St. Edmund the King with St. Nicholas Acons; St. Mary Woolnoth with St. Mary Woolchurch Haw. St. Ethelburga, St. Helen, St. Martin Outwich. St. James, Garlickhithe; St. Michael, Queenhithe, with Holy Trinity the Less. St. Mary, Aldermanbury; St. Michael Bassishaw. St. Mary Somerset with St. Mary Mounthaw; St. Nicholas Cole Abbey with St. Nicholas Olave. St. Matthew, Friday-street, with St. Peter, Westcheap; St. Vedast with St. Michael-le-Quern. St. Mildred, Poultry, with St. Mary Colechurch; St. Olave, Jewry, with St. Martin, Ironmonger-lane. We are left in the dark as to which are the churches that are to be pulled down; presumably, the first mentioned in each instance. We shall have a word to say hereafter on the architectural character and historical associations of the churches proposed to be sacrificed. In two cases the dissolved church is not to be pulled down. One of these the Commissioners recommend to be granted for Divine Service in the Welsh language, according to the rites of the Established Church. Another they recommend to be used as a national school. We think new uses might have been found for most of the fabrics, and thus much wanton destruction and sacrifice of property have been averted.

SCIENCE AND INVENTIONS.

MEETINGS OF THE SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—Nov. 21; Earl Stanhope, President, in the chair. Numerous presents of books received during the recess were laid upon the table. Professor George Stephens, of the University of Copenhagen, was elected a Fellow. A remarkable Celtic urn of rough pottery richly decorated with embossed ornamentation of basket-like appearance, recently found in Ireland, was exhibited by Mr. Downing Bruce, who also exhibited a bronze celt from the same locality. Mr. Tite, M.P., exhibited a Roman potter's stamp fashioned to print C. H. CRECENTIS, being the mark of one Caius Honorius Crescentius. A silver ring of Flemish work, of the sixteenth century, having the initial letter I, was also exhibited by Mr. Tite. Mr. Lawrence laid before the meeting a sealing wax impression of a pointed oval abbatial seal. It bears the usual figure of an abbot holding a crosier, and the surrounding legend shows it to have been the seal of Gaufridus Pourcelle, the last Abbot of St. Peter of Mauleon, 1317. Mrs. Mayle contributed an impression of a pointed oval seal found at Wainfleet, Lincolnshire, bearing the name of Beatrice, Lady of Thorpe. Mr. Angell exhibited the original warrant for the committal to the Tower of George, Duke of Buckingham, dated 19th Dec. 1666, addressed to Sir John Robinson, Knight, Lieutenant of the Tower; also the original warrant for a similar committal of Stafford, late Envoy in Spain, for high treason, dated 24th June, 1690, addressed to Lord Lucas, Chief Governor of the Tower. A letter from Mr. Franks, the Director, containing an account received from the eminent Swiss antiquary, M. Troyon, of the opening of a tumulus in the Canton de Vaud, was read by the Secretary. The tumulus was found to contain human skeletons, burnt bones of animals, and various fragments of arms and ornaments characteristic of the age of iron. Mr. Reed exhibited a deed refoounding the guild of St. Helen, Colchester, of the ninth year of Henry IV., and dated 21st November, 1408. It has an illuminated initial letter, and is in good preservation, though without the seal. It has been printed in *Morant's History of Essex*. Mr. Watson communicated an account of some unpublished manuscript correspondence of Sir Henry Wotton, preserved

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in the collections at the University of Oxford. Mr. Lawrence exhibited and presented a photograph of a votive Gothic crown of gold richly jewelled, found last summer at Guarrazar, near Toledo. It was found in the same spot as the treasure of similar votive crowns and other precious objects, which have been described by M. Lasteyrie, and again by Mr. Albert Way. An interesting detailed narrative of the find concluded the evening's proceedings.

ETHNOLOGICAL.—This society commenced its sessions on Wednesday week under the presidency of Mr. J. Crawford, who read a paper "On the Connection between Ethnology and Physical Geography," in which he pointed out the constant relation met with in the barbarous or civilised conditions of the races of man in proportion to the quality of the race and the physical character of the country to which it belonged. Mere intemperance of climate was sufficient to prevent a race from making any advance towards civilisation, as was to be seen in the condition of the inhabitants of the Arctic and Antarctic regions; while some lands, such as Spitzbergen and Nova Zembla, seem incapable of supporting human life at all. The absence of mountains and large rivers, and the obstacles presented by the great growth of forests, were exhibited in the characters of the effete Australians, and the tropical Andaman Islands exhibited a race of small abject savages among the lowest in the world, while they were at no considerable distance, on the one hand from the handsome and civilised Hindoos, and on the other from the well-fed and well-clothed Burmese. In the Southern Hemisphere, New Zealand, with its fertile soil and high mountains securing a perennial supply of water, presented inhabitants that, of all wild races with whom the Europeans had come into contact, showed themselves the most courageous and spirited, although they had sprung from the effeminate people of the intertropical isles of the Pacific, a difference of character which could hardly have arisen from any other cause than that of a comparatively rigorous climate necessitating exertion. On the vast continent of America, possessed of many of the essential properties requisite for a high civilisation, the progress of civilisation had been arrested by the insuperable barrier presented by its great forests to the feeble efforts of savages. But its greatest defect was in being peopled by a race below even the negro of Africa in intellect and physical strength. The physical deficiencies of Africa are impressed in the debased condition of its inhabitants. The early advance of the Egyptians was consonant with the peculiar fertility of their country, conferred by the floodings of the Nile, and so throughout every great region of the world examples were selected showing the coincidences of the conditions of races with the geographical conditions of their localities. The dominant superiority of the European races was strongly shown in our subjugation of India and in the dictation of the Chinese Treaty by the Generals of a small English and French army to the lord of 400 millions of one of the most efficient of the Asiatic races. Of the effects of the physical geography of a country on a race, our own Wales and the Highlands of Scotland gave prominent examples, for it is certain that if our whole land had been in the like state we never could have become the great, populous, and opulent people we are. The paper created a considerable discussion. Dr. Hunt also read a paper on the papers read before the Ethnological Section of the British Association at Manchester, in which he complained of the great paucity of good papers on that occasion. Fourteen new Fellows were elected, namely: Sir W. Clay, Sir J. T. Davies, Mr. J. Dickenson, Captain K. Erskine, Mr. C. H. Hox, Captain D. Galton, Mr. E. Lloyd, Lord Edward St. Maur, Mr. H. Paget, Mr. G. Pollard, Lieutenant H. C. Rowcroft, Mr. S. R. Solly, Dr. Spence, and Mr. H. Sandwith, C.B.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—The first ordinary meeting of the one hundred and eighth session of this society was held in the society's rooms, Adelphi. Sir Thos. Phillips, F.G.S., Chairman of the Council, presided, and delivered the inaugural address. The topics touched upon by the chairman were, first, the losses which the society has sustained during the past year by the deaths of Mr. Joseph Maudsley and Sir Wm. Cubitt; secondly, the prospects of the Great Exhibition of 1862; and, thirdly, the examinations conducted by the society. Of the Great Exhibition building itself he said, that should the Exhibition prove a great success, the charter would secure to the society the possession of the centre of the picture galleries to the extent of an acre; and the Commissioners were required to expend out of the surplus funds so much money (not exceeding, with the original cost of works, 50,000*l.*) as, in the judgment of the Commissioners of 1851 and 1862, should be required to render the architectural character of the building suitable for the objects for which it was to be employed by the society. As the buildings were susceptible of much decoration, it was thought desirable to originate a subscription for the purpose of making experiments in the employment of Mosaics on the external walls of the front in Cromwell-road. The subscription was begun by Earl Granville; and, should the Mosaics be successful, they would give to the buildings a character new in this country, especially suitable to the climate, and hardly to be found on any building north of the Alps. At the conclusion of the address the society's medals were awarded as follows: To Dr. Edward Smith, F.R.S., for his two papers, "Recent Experimental Inquiries into the Nature and Action of Alcohols as Food," and "On the Uses of Tea in the Healthy System;" the society's silver medal. To A. K. Isbister, for his paper "On the Hudson's Bay Territories; their Trade, Productions, and Resources; with Suggestions for the Establishment and Economical Administration of a Crown Colony on the Red River and Saskatchewan;" the society's silver medal. To Alexander Redgrave, for his paper "On the Progress of the Textile Manufactures of Great Britain;" the society's silver medal. To Dr. Milligan, for his paper "On Tasmania; its Character, Products, and Resources;" the society's silver medal. To Charles Ledger, for "The Introduction of the Alpaca into the Australian Colonies;" the society's silver medal. To F. Joubert, for "The Application of Photography to the Production of Images on Glass, which can be burnt in;" the society's silver medal. The chairman, in the course of the proceedings, said that about 300 candidates had been proposed for election as members.

ROYAL ASIATIC.—Nov. 23; Lord Strangford, Pres., in the chair.

Arthur Russell, Esq., M.P., and Charles Wells, Esq., were elected resident members, and Professor Max Müller, with Dr. J. R. Ballantyne, were elected honorary members. At this, the first meeting of the session, a paper was read by Ode Beauvoir Priaux, Esq., on the Indian Embassies at Rome from the reign of Claudius to the death of Justinian, four in number, as noticed by historians, viz., one to Trajan, one to Antoninus Pius, the third to Julian, and the last to Justinian. This communication may be esteemed a continuation to those on the subject of Indian embassies to Rome formerly given by Mr. Priaux, and affords him the opportunity of inquiring into the state of commerce and the route by which it was carried on during the period in question, also the amount of information to be gleaned in the works of contemporary writers as to the state of society in India. From these descriptions Mr. Priaux is enabled to distinguish the Buddhists from the Brahmins, whereas the companions of Alexander the Great appear to have known the Brahmins only. The power and the destruction of Palmyra, the wealth and the decay of Alexandria, with their causes, are investigated. The hope is held out, in conclusion, that in a future paper Mr. Priaux will discuss the very different conditions under which the trade of India returned after a while to Alexandria.

ROYAL SOCIETY.—Nov. 21; Sir B. C. Brodie, Bart., Pres., in the chair. The following papers were read:—"On some varieties of Tannin." "On Larixinic Acid, a Crystallisable Volatile Principle found in the Bark of the Larch Tree (*Pinus larix*, Linn.)." By John Stenhouse, F.R.S.—"On the Great Magnetic Disturbance of August 28 to September 7, 1859, as recorded by Photography at the Kew Observatory." By Balfour Stewart, M.A.—"On the Aquiferous and Oviductal System in the Lamellibranchiate Mollusks." By George Rolleston, M.D., and C. Robertson.—"Notes of Researches on the Polyammonias. No. XVI. Triatomic Ammonias. No. XVII. Mixed Triammonias, containing Monatomic and Diatomic Radicals. No. XVIII. Tetrammonium Compounds." By Dr. Hoffmann, F.R.S.—"On the Lead-Zinc and Bismuth-Zinc Alloys." "On some Gold-Tin Alloys." By A. Matthiessen, F.R.S., and M. von Bose.—"On the Sensory, Motory, and Vaso-Motory Symptoms resulting from the Refrigeration of the Ulnar Nerve." By Dr. A. Waller, F.R.S.—"Note on the Oxidation and Disoxidation effected by the Peroxide of Hydrogen." By Prof. B. C. Brodie, F.R.S.—"On the Contact of Curves." "On the Calculus of Functions." By W. Spottiswoode, F.R.S.—"On the Action of Hydriodic Acid upon Mannite." By J. A. Wanklyn and Dr. Erlenmeyer.—"The Lignites and Clays of Bovey-Tracey, Devonshire." By W. Pengelly.—"The Fossil Flora of Bovey-Tracey." By Dr. Oswald Heer.

CHEMICAL.—November 21; Dr. Hofman, President, in the chair. P. M'OWAN, Esq., was elected a Fellow. Dr. Thudichum read a paper "On Leucic Acid and some of its Salts." The acid was made by treating leucine with nitrous acid gas and exhausting the product with ether. Its formula was determined to be $C_6H_{12}O_6$. Dr. Bence Jones read a paper "On the Occurrence of Crystalline Deposits of Phosphate of Lime in Human Urine." The production of these crystals was shown to depend upon the amount of lime in the urine, and upon the degree of its acidity. They could be produced at will by the administration of acetate of lime. Mr. E. I. Mills read a paper "On Spartine;" the volatile oily base obtained by Stenhouse from *Spartium scoparium*, 150 lbs. of the plant yielded 22 cubic centimetres of spartine. It was shown to be a diammoniac base, having the formula $C_{30}H_{48}N_2$.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- MON.**Architects. 8. Mr. Wyatt Papworth, "On the Superintendents of English Buildings in the Middle Ages; Collections for an Historical Account of Masons, their Customs, Institutions," &c.
Ethnological. 8.
Medical. 8*½*. Dr. F. W. Mackenzie, "Application of Pathological and Physiological Inferences to the Prevention and Cure of Phlegmasia Dolens."
TUES.Civil Engineers. 8. Mr. J. Bailey Denton, "On the Discharge from Under-drainage, and its Effects on the Arterial Channels and Outfalls of the Country."
Ethnological. 8. 1. The Right Rev. the Bishop of Labuan, "On the Dyaks or Aborigines of Borneo." 2. Mr. E. B. Tylor, "On the Language of the West part of North America."
Photographic. 8.
WED.Society of Arts. 8. Capt. William C. Phillpotts, R.E., "On the Building for the International Exhibition of 1862."
Geological. 8. The Rev. O. Fisher, A.M., F.G.S., "On the Bracklesham Series of Deposits."
Pharmaceutical. 8.
THURS.Antiquaries. 8*½*.
Chemical. 8. 1. Dr. Oppenheim, "On the Camphor of Peppermint." 2. Mr. G. C. Foster, "On Pteric and Hydropteridic Acids." 3. Prof. Bolley, "On the Physical Properties of Tin-Lead Alloys."
Linnæan. 8. 1. Mr. J. D. Macdonald, R.N., "On a New Genus of *Tunicata*, occurring on one of the Bellona Reefs." 2. Mr. J. Couch, "On the occurrence of the Crustacean (*Scyllarus Arctus*) in England."
Royal. 8*½*. 1. J. Thomson, "On Crystallization and Liquefaction, as influenced by Stresses, tending to Change of Form in the Crystals." Col. W. J. Smythe, "Determination of the Magnetic Declination, Dip and Force at the Fiji Islands in 1859 and 1861." 3. W. H. L. Russell, "On the Calculus of Functions." 4. A. Cayley, "On Tschirnhausen's Transformation."
FRI.Archæological. 4.

The Anniversary Meeting of the Royal Society is held this day (Saturday), at 4 p.m., and not at 8*½* as announced in our last.

MISCELLANEA.

A PROFESSOR of the Berlin University has been making curious researches respecting the population of the globe. The following is the result: "Population of Europe, 372,000,000; of Asia, 720,000,000; of America, 200,000,000; of Africa, 89,000,000; of Australia, 2,000,000—total population of the globe, 1,283,000,000. The average number of deaths per annum in certain places where records are kept, is about 1 to every 40 inhabitants. At the present time the number of deaths in a year would be about 32,000,000, which is more than the entire present population of the United States. At this rate the average number of deaths per day is about 87,861, the average per hour 3653, the average per minute 61. Thus, at least, every second a human life is ended. As the births considerably exceed the deaths, there are probably 70 or 80 human beings born per minute."

THE BOOKSELLERS' RECORD, AND AUTHORS' & PUBLISHERS' REGISTER.

WE HAVE THIS WEEK the Bishop of Natal's New Translation of St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans, with an explanation from a missionary point of view. Two volumes of Mr. J. A. St. John's long-announced History of the Four Conquests of England at last appear; also Mr. George Grub's Ecclesiastical History of Scotland, in four volumes; and an Early Egyptian History for the Young, with descriptions of Ancient Egyptian Tombs and Monuments. Dr. Macfarlane's Life and Times of the Rev. Dr. Lawson, with Glimpses of Scottish Character from 1720 to 1820, awakes the hope of something good in the same line as "Jupiter" Carlyle's delightful autobiography. An eighth volume of the Duke of Wellington's Despatches, Correspondence, and Memoranda in Spain and the South of France, extending from June 1813 to April 1814, is published by Mr. Murray. The facsimiles of certain portions of the Gospel of St. Matthew and of the Epistles of St. James and St. Jude, reputed to be written on papyrus in the first century, appear under the editorship of Dr. Simonides. Mr. Thackeray's "Four Georges" and "Lovel the Widower" are collected from the pages of the *Cornhill Magazine*. Mr. J. O. Halliwell gives us an account of his "Rambles in Western Cornwall by the Footsteps of the Giants, with Notes on the Celtic Remains of Land's End and Scilly;" and the Rev. E. Casalis his experience of "Twenty-three Years in South Africa among the Basutos." Miss Kavanagh publishes two volumes of biographical sketches of French Women of Letters. An admirer of Mr. Ruskin has made a book of Selections from his writings. The Rev. J. Blunt, whose Plain Sermons have met with great favour, has printed a third series, delivered, like the first and second, before country congregations. Mr. J. Russell Smith has included in his Library of Old Authors that remarkable work, "The Wonders of the Invisible World, being an Account of the Tryals of several Witches lately Executed in New England, by Cotton Mather, D.D.;" to which is added a farther Account of the Tryals of the New England Witches, by Increase Mather, D.D.;" and, lastly, Holme Lee tells the children "The Wonderful Adventures of Tuflogbo and his Elfyn Company, in their Journey with Little Content through the Enchanted Forest."

Professor Agassiz has lately been lecturing to the citizens of Boston on "Methods in the Study of Natural History," and in the coming year promises to contribute a series of articles to the *Atlantic Monthly* on the same and kindred subjects. Agassiz has been munificently dealt with by the Americans ever since he made his home among them. His massive work on Natural History has reached its fourth volume, and he has about 2000 subscribers for it at 2l. a volume. Many of them, however, are in the Southern States, and now not even a volume by Agassiz can pass to them. For the New Year a monthly magazine is announced called the "Continental Review," to be edited by Mr. C. Godfrey Leland, for some months the editor of the *Knickerbocker*, which it will absorb. The *Knickerbocker*, after a long and prosperous career, has of late suffered severely from the *Atlantic*, and some change to secure popular favour became necessary. The *Continental Review* will advocate strongly immediate abolition of slavery by the Federal Government. A monthly *Literary Chronicle* is also promised for January to serve as a medium of communication between publishers and booksellers. It will be posted free monthly among all booksellers in the Union, and its expenses will be defrayed out of its advertisements. It will date from Boston, and is projected by Mr. George L. Dix, a gentleman of experience in the trade and in literary matters. Under the care of the Unitarian publishers, Messrs. Walker, Wise, and Co., of Boston, the "Essays and Reviews" have gone into a fourth edition, with a laudatory preface by the Rev. Dr. Hedge, who is reckoned the most able and learned of American Unitarian divines; the same firm are also reprinting Messrs. Macmillan and Co.'s "Tracts for Priests and People."

"THE CASTLEFORD CASE," a novel by Miss Frances Browne, will be published shortly by Messrs. Hurst and Blackett.

RELIGIO CHEMICI, by the late Professor George Wilson, of Edinburgh, is announced as in the press by Messrs. Macmillan and Co.

MR. T. COLLEY GRATTAN's new work will be published in two volumes, by Messrs. Chapman and Hall, in December, and will be entitled "Beaten Paths and Those who have Trodden Them."

THE BELFAST DAILY MERCURY, a penny paper, has, after a vigorous struggle, ceased to exist.

MR. NEWBY announces six new novels in the press: "Marrying for Money," by Mrs. Mackenzie Daniels; "Scapgrace at Sea," by Mr. J. Neale; "Whalla-brook, or Desolate Hearts;" "Mortefontaine, or a Marriage at the Madeleine;" "Charity;" and "The Cost of a Coronet," by Mr. J. McGregor Allan.

A CHEAP EDITION of the works of "George Eliot," each novel complete in one volume, is announced by Messrs. W. Blackwood and Sons. The series will commence in January with "Adam Bede," and will be continued monthly.

IN THE JANUARY NUMBER of the *Temple Bar Magazine* Mr. Sala will commence his new tale, "The Strange Adventures of Captain Dangerous; who was a Soldier, a Pirate, a Merchant, a Spy, a Slave among the Moors, a Bashaw in the Service of the Great Turk, and died at last in his own house in Hanover-square."

MESSRS. JAMES HOGG AND SONS next week will publish two books for Winter evenings:—"Double Acrostics," and "Riddles in Rhyme," a book of enigmas, charades, and conundrums.

SCOTT'S NOVELS FOR ONE SHILLING EACH! Messrs. Adam and Charles Black announce that consequent on the repeal of the paper duty they will issue each of the Waverley Novels, "with all the author's introductions, notes, and emendations," at one shilling each. The series will commence with "Waverley" in January, and will be continued monthly until its completion in twenty-five volumes foolscap octavo.

NOT AMERICAN TRAVEL, as at first announced, but a History of the Discovery of America, will form the subject of Mr. J. G. Kohl's new work.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS FOR FINSBURY.—Writing to the *Daily News* from Newcastle-on-Tyne on 21st inst., Mr. Dickens says: "Being here for a day or two, I have observed in your paper of yesterday, an account of a meeting of Finsbury electors, in which it was discussed whether I should be invited to become a candidate for that borough. It may save some trouble if you will kindly allow me to confirm a sensible gentleman, who doubted at that meeting whether I was quite the sort of man for Finsbury. I am not at all the sort of man, for I believe nothing would induce me to offer myself as a Parliamentary representative of that place, or any other under the sun."

MESSRS. MACMILLAN AND CO. announce for the spring a volume by Mr. Cyril Graham, on Syria as a Province of the Ottoman Empire; being a sketch of the political history of Syria under Turkish rule, and comprising a detailed account of the war in Lebanon and the massacres of 1860, with considerations on the future prospects of the province.

MR. GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA will lecture to the Perth Young Men's Christian Association, on the 17th December, on "Names, Ancient and Modern, British and Foreign."

A WORK ON THE BOOK OF JOB, by the late Rev. Dr. Croly, will be published in December by Messrs. W. Blackwood and Sons.

MESSRS. DEAN AND SON have issued a new shilling series of Children's Books with moveable figures, which new style of illustrated literature has become quite the "rage" in the nursery.

MISS CHRISTINA G. ROSSETTI has in the press "Goblin Market, and other Poems," which Messrs. Macmillan and Co. will publish. The volume will be illustrated with two designs by Mr. D. G. Rossetti.

MR. MONTGOMERY MARTIN has in preparation a work on India and the Colonies, which will be published next year, as a guide to their contributions to the Great Exhibition. Mr. Martin has drawn largely on the vast treasures of information buried in those Blue Books which each colony sends annually to her Majesty's Secretary of State.

MR. SKRET'S, King William-street, 58th Catalogue, is just out, comprising, as usual, a large collection of titles of old, curious, and standard books of Alchemy, Apparitions, Magic, Witchcraft, Freemasonry, Contes Erotiques, Secret Memoirs, Poetry, Dramas, &c.

THE LATE PRINCIPAL JOHN LEE'S Inaugural Addresses in the University of Edinburgh are announced by Messrs. W. Blackwood and Sons.

MR. RIDGWAY of Piccadilly will publish in a few days "A Popular view of the American Civil War," by Mr. A. J. B. Beresford Hope.

MADAME MARIO (late Jessie Meriton White) is on her way from Italy for the purpose of lecturing in England and Scotland on Italian affairs. She is furnished with letters of recommendation from Garibaldi.

GRACE AND PHILIP WHARTON's two works, "The Queens of Society," and "The Wits and Beaux of Society" are announced by Messrs. James Hogg and Sons in second and cheaper editions. Originally in two volumes they each now appear in one, but printed and illustrated as before.

MESSRS. J. AND C. MOZLEY will start in December a penny monthly Magazine consisting of "Stories and Miscellaneous Reading for Evening Schools."

LA PRESSE DE LONDRES is about to commence as a daily newspaper. The project of another French daily, lately advertised, has, we hear, been abandoned.

MR. J. M. LUDLOW and MR. THOS. HUGHES are about to unite in the production of a work on the United States, both taking the side of the North with vehemence. Mr. Ludlow will write "A Sketch of the History of the United States from Independence to Secession," and Mr. Hughes "The Story of Kansas."

MR. M. W. ROONEY, at the sign of Shakspeare's Head, Dublin, sends us his November Catalogue of second-hand books, comprising some 1500 lots, in every department of literature, some rare and curious, and, it appears to us, at very moderate prices.

MESSRS. W. AND R. CHAMBERS have issued the prospectus of their new publication, "The Book of Days," the issue of which will commence in January, in weekly numbers and monthly parts, and will be completed in two, or at the utmost three volumes, in the same number of years. It will consist of matters connected with the Church Calendar, including the popular festivals, saints' days, and other holidays, with illustrations of Christian antiquities in general; phenomena connected with the changes of the seasons; folk-lore of the United Kingdom, namely, popular notions and observances connected with times and seasons; notable events, biographies, and anecdotes connected with the days of the year; articles of popular archæology of an entertaining character, tending to illustrate the progress of civilisation, manners, literature, and ideas in these kingdoms; and curious fugitive and inedited pieces; forming a work which no one need open without finding some matter of information or amusement.

MR. THOMAS HOOD thus describes the scope and method of the new and complete edition of his father's works which he is editing, and which Messrs E. Moxon and Co. will publish: "The first volume of a complete and uniform edition of Hood's writings, comic and serious, in prose and verse, is to appear with the New Year. The plan adopted in the arrangement of this re-issue for press is that of placing the works, as far as can be ascertained, in the order in which they were written. By this means the reader's interest will be increased by watching the growth of the author's mind, the increase of his powers, and the maturing of his style. Explanatory and illustrative notes are added, together with fragments and poems hitherto unpublished, and pieces never before reprinted from the magazines and annuals in which they originally appeared. Commentaries and extracts from the letters of Hood's contemporaries are incorporated with the notes; and the work thus becomes a history of Hood's life as a writer (and inferentially a history of literature) for the period embracing the years between 1821 and 1845. The work will run to (several) volumes, which, with the exception of the two series of 'Hood's Own' already published, and 'Tynley Hall,' will contain all the writings of the author of the 'Song of the Shirt' that can be discovered by the most careful research and inquiry."

MADAME RECAMIER: with a Sketch of the History of Society in France, is a new volume announced by Messrs. Chapman and Hall for December.

THE CASE OF POPHAM *versus* **PICKBURN**, proprietor of the *Clerkenwell News*, was again brought into the Court of Exchequer, in Banco, on Thursday last week. It will be remembered that Mr. Popham, an apothecary, was awarded 25*l.* damages from the *Clerkenwell News* for printing a report of a Clerkenwell vestry, in which Popham was charged with uttering false medical certificates. Subsequently a rule was obtained to set aside the verdict, on the ground that the publication was privileged. Cause was now shown against the rule, and counsel contended that the privilege applied only to reports of judicial proceedings, and not to those of public bodies.—The court reserved judgment.

AT THE ENTRANCE of the Aldine-chambers, 13, Paternoster-row, we read on the wall, "Joseph Bentley, Society for the Promotion of National Education." On this inscription a flood of light was thrown in a trial for libel in the Court of Exchequer on Tuesday last. Mr. Bentley brought an action against Mr. Brady, a solicitor, for issuing a circular in which he said that Joseph Bentley was himself the beginning and the end of the Society for the Promotion of National Education; and so on evidence it turned out was the case. Bentley in 1857 commenced the Society, went up and down the country lecturing, visiting schools, and begging for subscriptions. He sent out letters to small and great, inviting them to become members or patrons of the Society, and when his letters were pitched unanswered into the fire or waste-basket, he took silence for consent, and used their names at discretion. From Lord Ebury he got 5*l.* 5*s.*, and from Lord Ashburton 20*l.* He had two collectors, Rogers and Jackson, who hunted together, and Bentley allowed them half of any subscriptions they might obtain. Yet affairs did not thrive with Bentley. He said he "neither ate flesh nor drank wine," yet he got into debt. His accounts were audited by collector Jackson, and the Society was always found owing money to Bentley. He kept a young woman in his office as secretary to the Society, and to answer any questions concerning it, and to sell two books he had written, entitled "Health made Easy for the People," and "Wealth, How to Get it and Enjoy it." He appointed Mr. Darton, of Holborn-hill, and Mr. Heywood, Manchester, publishers to the Society. The imposture was palpable, and all more than Mr. Brady had alleged was proved out of Bentley's own mouth, and he was nonsuited.

The conference of the friends and supporters of book-hawking, held in the Town-hall of Oxford, on Thursday last week, will help to raise book-hawking to a new place in the world. The conference was well attended; there were present the Bishops of Oxford, Chichester, and Rochester, Members of Parliament, professors, archdeacons, and a large number of clergymen and laymen of note. Several papers were read, the most important of which was by Dr. H. W. Acland, Regius Professor of Medicine, on "Cottage Wall Prints." The Bishop of Oxford, in the course of his remarks, said: "The necessity—and I use that word rather than advantage—of having a book-hawking machinery arose from the fact that it had been found that a large part of our population were not able to go to shops to buy books, and therefore they must be supplied, if they are to read at all, by the bookseller at their own doors." Speaking of the books with which their hawkers should be provided, he said: "One of our chief objects is to procure a good selection of books—good in the widest sense of the word. People were apt to think those books best which they liked the best. A man's notion of a good book commonly meant a book which he approved of, just as if they asked a common man the way to any place, he, knowing the way himself well, would think that it must be equally familiar to all, and was apt to reply, 'All right, straight on,' when the road really might have had many turnings. Our Book-Hawking Union will soon discover the natural bias of the people in favour of different descriptions of books, for there is no use in sending a man out with his pack, loaded with articles that will not sell. What rule can we adopt to avoid this? For my part, I think so long as the books are within the broad limits of the Church of England there should be no limitation in the kinds of books carried about by our hawkers. I would rather see the principle adopted of including all books that cannot be objected to, instead of the principle of striking out all to which the least objection can be taken. If we adopt the former system we can get a wide circle of books. We wish to inform the minds of the people, to strengthen good principles, to provide lawful amusement in hours of recreation; and we do not want the books to be too strict, too stiff, and too Quaker-like. We want the people to learn, even if they learn whilst laughing, and to laugh even if they laughed while learning." Some thought the hawker should also be a missionary, but the Bishop thought it was enough that he should be a good hawker: "We do not want to look after a hawker's orthodoxy, but his power of selling books only. We want a man who can keep accounts truly, carry books bravely, and tout for the society strongly. If the book-hawker were to become a missionary, we should introduce an element of just suspicion into various parishes, because the clergymen of those parishes would be looking not so much to the character of the books sold by the hawker, as to his teaching as a missionary. If we did that, we should be introducing a new set of difficulties. The business of the hawker was a difficult one, and I have been asked to remind those clergymen present to give a little more kind encouragement to the men going their rounds. It was to be regretted that occasionally the hawker reported that he had been kept waiting two hours to see a clergyman, to receive his sanction to sell books; and at the end of the two hours had been rather angrily dismissed. Men should be sent away kindly and quickly." At the conclusion of the Conference the Bishop said: "I have been requested to state that among the advantages of belonging to the Book-hawking Union, a guinea's subscription will enable the contributor of that amount to obtain books twenty-two per cent. under the retail price, so that he may have a return for his subscription in hard cash."

UNITED STATES.—The successes of American publishers during the past season have been few indeed, and nearly all in English books. "Tom Brown at Oxford" is advertised in its tenth, and "The Recreations of a Country Parson," in its ninth thousand. Mr. Dickens's "Great Expectations" has, of course, been proof against the bad times, and between 20,000 and 25,000 have been sold. The novel now attracting most attention is Mr. Charles Reade's "Cloister and Hearth," which has been reprinted by Messrs. Rudd and Carleton, of New York, at 3*s.* sewed, and 5*s.* bound, and the trade ordered 5000 copies in advance of its appearance. The late Major Winthrop's posthumous novelette, "Cecil Dreeme," is proclaimed by its publishers, Messrs. Ticknor and Fields, of Boston, in a fifth edition in the course of a month.

Mr. J. C. DERBY, publisher, New York, has been appointed librarian of the State Department, at Washington.

MESSRS. TICKNOR AND FIELDS, of Boston, have in preparation for the New Year holidays, a very handsome edition of Mr. Tennyson's "In Memoriam," with a Memoir and portrait of Arthur Hallam prefixed; also, a volume of selections from "Horn Subseque," entitled, "Spare Hours," made with the sanction of Dr. Brown; and a volume from Sir Thomas Browne comprising his Religio Medici, Urn Burial, Christian Morals, extracts from Vulgar Errors, portions of his correspondence and several fragments from MSS. in the British Museum, with a new Memoir of Browne, written for this volume.

MR. RICHARD GRANT WHITE's edition of Shakespeare will this season be completed in the publication of three volumes of Tragedies, making eleven volumes in all. A biography of Shakespeare, by Mr. White will shortly follow.

THE WAR has happily not interfered with some of the heaviest enterprises commenced before it broke out. The handsome and uniform editions of Cooper's and Dickens's works, publishing by Mr. J. G. Gregory; the excellent New American Cyclopædia of Messrs. Appleton and Co., of New York; the edition of Bacon's Works, by Messrs. Brown and Taggard, of Boston, have gone on without interruption. The Cyclopædia has reached its thirteenth volume, and has proved a great pecuniary success. The library edition of Bacon's Works has gained a list of nearly a thousand subscribers, and seven of the twelve volumes are already out and delivered.

MR. THURLOW WEED, editor of the *Albany Journal*, has arrived in England. He is one of the most influential politicians in the state of New York, and his *Journal* is well edited and its opinions are received with great respect.

MESSRS. LITTLE, BROWN, AND CO., of Boston, are going on steadily with their edition of the British Poets. Already they have issued over one hundred volumes. Their last publication was Byron in ten volumes, to be followed by Burns in three.

GENERAL McCLELLAN's Report of his visit to Europe and examination of the English and Continental armies has been published in a popular edition by Messrs. J. B. Lippincott and Co., of Philadelphia. Heretofore this Report has only been accessible in a Government quarto.

THE NINTH VOLUME of Bancroft's History of the United States will be out immediately. Mr. Bancroft expects to complete his work in three, or at most four, more volumes.

FRANCE.—M. Cousin, whose health is in a very bad state, has left Paris for Cannes.

FOR THE SEAT LEFT VACANT in the French Academy by the death of M. Scribe, the following are mentioned as candidates:—MM. Fleury, Octave Feuillet, Mazars, De Carne, and Julius Simon.

THE REMAINS OF ROUGET DE LISLE, the author of "The Marseillaise," were transferred a few days ago from the old to the new cemetery of Choisy-le-Roi. M. Perrotin, Béranger's literary executor, and the publisher of his works, superintended the exhumation and removal. The following inscription is engraved on the tomb:—"Ici repose Claude-Joseph Rouget de Lisle, né à Lons-le-Saulnier en 1760, mort à Choisy-le-Roi en 1836. Quand la Révolution Française, en 1792, eut à combattre les Rois, il lui donna pour vaincre le chant de la Marseillaise."

THE FOLLOWING PARAGRAPH is going the round of the French journals: "An unpublished volume of Voltaire is about to be brought out by Henri Plon. The manuscript was found among the papers left by Diderot. M. Feuillet de Conches, a most competent judge in such matters, declares that there can be no mistake as regards the authenticity; the writing is Voltaire's and the ink and paper are of his day."

GERMANY.—AUTOGRAPHS OF FREDERICK THE GREAT.—The *Augsburg Gazette* states that an inhabitant of a town in Silesia, not far from Breslau, has just found among the papers of his family a collection of 270 letters, or orders, addressed by Frederick the Great, in the ten years from 1740 to 1750, to Generals de Bork and de Schlutze, who commanded his troops in Silesia. The letters and orders are in the handwriting of the King's secretaries, but are all signed by his Majesty, and were no doubt dictated by him. They are of considerable historical interest.

A COPY OF THE WORKS OF FREDERICK THE GREAT, printed on vellum, has been presented by the King of Prussia to the public library at Berlin. Only two copies have been prepared, at a cost, it is said, of 450*l.* per copy.

SPAIN.—LIBERTY OF THE PRESS IN SPAIN.—The Liberal journal, the *Iberia*, has been again condemned in a penalty of 40,000 reals, for having, in a correspondence from London, contained remarks in praise of Don Juan. Since the 1st of April this journal has paid 151,000 reals in the shape of penalties.

TRADE NEWS.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.—J. Dodsworth and W. Davey, Little Bush-lane, Cannon-street, printers.

E. H. King and W. H. Matthews, Stockport, letterpress printers.

W. Kent and Co., Paternoster-row, City, booksellers and publishers.

F. Farmer and E. J. Bourner, Dover, printers.

BANKRUPTS.—Andrew William Baker, late of Hastings, bookseller, Dec. 10, at one. Official assignee, Mr. Graham, Coleman-street.

James Wildy, New Kent-road, Surrey, law bookseller, Dec. 10, at one, at London.

Alexander Rae, Took's-court, Chancery-lane, lithographer, Dec. 11, at half-past ten. Solicitor, Howell, Bow-lane.

Richard Bult, Evesham, Worcestershire, bookseller and stationer, Dec. 12, at eleven. Solicitors, James Knight, and Eades, Evesham.

Daniel Alder, Cheltenham, stationer and fancy warehouseman, Dec. 10, at one. Solicitors, Bevan, Girling, and Press, Bristol.

John Alder, jun., Cheltenham, stationer and fancy warehouseman, Dec. 10, at one. Solicitors, Bevan, Girling, and Press, Bristol.

NOTICE OF SITTINGS for Last Examination.—Dec. 28, T. S. G. Davidson, Westbourne-grove, Paddington, and elsewhere, bookseller.

Jan. 2, H. M. Feist, Sutton, newspaper reporter.

Dec. 31, N. L. Hiorns, Exmouth, stationer.

Dec. 24, Henry Tuson, Limehouse, Middlesex, printer.

Dec. 7, T. R. Coles, Brighton, letterpress and copperplate printer.

DIVIDEND.—Dec. 23, J. Morgan, Upper Marylebone-street, printer.

AT MESSRS. SOUTHGATE AND BARRETT's sale room, on Tuesday, the stock of woodcuts of the *Illustrated News of the World*, were purchased by Mr. Charles Griffin, for 25*l.* De Quincey's Works, stereotype plates, and copyright, did not find a purchaser.

MESSRS. GRIFFIN, BOHN, AND CO. have purchased from Messrs. E. Moxon and Co. the remainder of the edition of Shakespeare, edited and annotated by the Rev. A. Dyce. The six handsome volumes published at 8*s.* they now offer for 4*s.*

THE WILL of the late Charles Tilt, Esq., of Pembridge-gardens, Bayswater, and formerly publisher in Fleet-street, has been proved by the executors, and sworn under 180,000*l.* personalty. This fortune he has left almost entirely to his daughter, his only child. This lady is the wife of John Hall Gladstone, Esq., and the property is bequeathed to her for life, and on her decease to her husband for his life, and then to devolve on their children.

A SCOTTISH MILL FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF WOODEN PAPER.—Mr. Johnstone is erecting a large paper mill at Burnside Farm, near Alva, for the manufacture of paper from wood ground to dust. The invention is a French one, and has been patented.

MR. JAMES NICHOLS, printer, died at his house in Hoxton-square, on Tuesday, 26th November, in his 77th year. He was a Methodist, and, among other works, translated the writings of Arminius. The *Watchman* says: "By the death of Mr. James Nichols, the learned printer of Hoxton-square, we have sustained no ordinary loss. He was a delightful friend, an accomplished scholar, an able controversialist, and a literary antiquarian of wide research and great extent of knowledge. Endowed with a knowledge of modern sacred literature sufficient to adorn the highest ecclesiastical position, it is not any occasion of surprise that he was sought out in his modest retirement by Southey and Tomline, and Wordsworth, and other men of name in the literary world, who courted his friendship and his correspondence; and that more than once he was invited to enter the ministry of the Church of England."

THE NEWSVENDORS AND THE NEWSBOYS ON SUNDAYS.—On Monday afternoon a deputation of some fourteen or sixteen gentlemen connected with the News-vendors' Trade Protection Society waited on Sir Richard Mayne, at 4, Whitehall-place, for the purpose of ascertaining whether he would instruct the police to prevent persons from selling newspapers in the streets. Mr. Chapman, who acted as principal spokesman for the deputation, said the news-vendors were greatly annoyed by boys crying newspapers for sale in the streets. The trade of the news-vendors was also injured by these boys, whose proceedings were, if he had been correctly informed, an infringement of the Hawkers' Act, which had been passed on the 28th of June last. They wished to know if Sir Richard Mayne would instruct the police to enforce the Act against the boys who had not taken out the licence. Sir Richard Mayne, having read the Act, said that he did not think that the boys complained of came under its provisions. Neither did he believe that the Act gave the police any powers of summary interference. It was open to any news-vendor to summon before a magistrate any boy who might be supposed to be violating the law by selling newspapers in the manner described. A conversation, in which Mr. Chapman, Mr. Gardiner, Mr. Kennedy, and others, participated, along with Sir Richard Mayne, ensued. A member of the deputation said they especially complained of the boys crying newspapers for sale on Sundays, which was a great annoyance to people going to church. Sir R. Mayne said he did not doubt the annoyance, but he could not instruct the police to interfere as requested. The interview lasted about three-quarters of an hour.

SALES BY AUCTION.

COMING SALES.

By Messrs. SOUTHWATE and BARRETT, at 22, Fleet-street, on Wednesday, 4th December, and the following day, the library of the late T. E. Pliant, Esq., of Leeds.

By Mr. HODGSON, in Chancery-lane, on Tuesday, 3rd December, and three following days, two miscellaneous libraries.

PAST SALES.

By Messrs. SOTHEY and WILKINSON, at 13, Wellington-street, Strand, on Thursday, 21st November, and two following days, the library of the late R. B. Pitman, Esq., and of another gentleman deceased. Amongst the lots sold may be mentioned:

Centlivre (Mrs.) Works, with Life, 3 vols. portrait; calf gilt. 1761-60. 3l. 15s.

Shadwell (T.) Dramatic Works, 4 vols.; half calf. 1720. 1l. 5s.

The Newgate Calendar, or Malefactor's Bloody Register, 5 vols. 1l. 2s.

Bacon (Sir F.) Works, edited by B. Montagu, 16 vols. in 17. W. Pickering, 1825-34. 6l.

Quarterly Review, from its commencement in Feb. 1809 to Oct. 1858, No. 208, excepting the fourth Index. 98 vols. in neat half russia, and 8 Nos. sewed. 1809-58. 4l. 4s.

European Magazine, from its commencement in 1782 to 1802, 42 vols. 1l. 2s.

Fielding (H.) Works, with Life, 8 vols.; portrait; calf gilt. 1771. 3l. 15s.

Bentham (J.) Works, published under the superintendence of his Executor, J. Bowring, 11 vols.; portrait; half russia. Edinb. 1843. 5l. 17s. 6d.

Wart (R.) Bibliotheca Britannica, 4 vols.; half calf. Edinb. 1824. 4l. 6s.

Hasted (E.) History and Topographical Survey of Kent, 4 vols., maps and plates, those of the county and several others wanting; calf. Canterbury, 1778-93. 8l. 12s. 6d.

Illustrated London News from its commencement to Dec. 1858, 33 vols., cloth. 4l. 6s.

Boydell's Graphic Illustrations to Shakspeare's Works, with brief descriptions, 100 plates. 1803. 2l. 12s.

Stow (J.) Survey of London and Westminster, corrected, improved, and enlarged by John Styrpe, 2 vols. 1720. 1l. 17s.

Turner (J. M. W.) Liber Studiorum, 50 plates; half calf. 26l. 10s.

Piranesi, Opere. A series of 17 vols issued by the Messrs. Piranesi, containing engraved representations of the Antiquities, Architecture, and Classical Ornaments of Imperial Rome; half-bound, various sizes in large folio, 17 vols. 25l.

By THE SAME, on Monday, 25th November, the library of the late Rev. Jas. B. Cartwright:

La Fontaine (L. de) Œuvres complètes précédées d'une Nouvelle notice sur sa Vie; 5 vols. royal 8vo. Paris, Crousset, 1814. Accompanied with the series of 276 designs to the Fables, by Vivier, bound in 2 vols. demy 8vo. 2l. 10s.

Newman (J. H.) The Ariens of the Fourth Century. 1833. 1l.

Stehelin (J. P.) Rabbinical Literature, or the Traditions of the Jews contained in the Talmud and other Mystical Writings, 2 vols.; calf. 1748. 2l. 9s.

Costumes Parisiens. A Collection of seventeen hundred and eighty coloured Engravings, representing in whole-length figures of either sex the changes made by the caprice of Fashion during an interesting period, viz., 1797-1818, bound in 8 vols. Paris 1797-1818. 2l. 2s.

Tracts for the Times, No. I. to XC., in 6 vols. 1833-41. 1l. 8s.

Bridgewater Treatises. A complete set, in 12 vols. Pickering, 1834, &c. 4l.

Bullinger (H. of Zurich) A Hundred Sermons upon the Apocalypse of Jesus Christ, translated by John Day, of Ipswich; black letter. J. Day, 1573. 1l.

Luther (M.) Sämtliche Schriften Deutscher und Lateinischer sprache, herausgegeben von J. G. Walch, 24 vols.; calf. Halle, 1740-53. 4l. 18s.

Tyndal, Fryth, and Barnes, Whole Works, collected and completed in one Tome together; black letter, with the woodcut at the end, describing the authorities and substance of God's most blessed Word weyghing agaynst Popish traditions. J. Daye, 1572. 2l. 15s.

Styrpe (J.) Historical and Biographical Writings; together 15 vols., viz., in folio II, in 8vo. 4. 8l.

Dodd (Ch., i.e., Rev. H. Tootle) Church History of England, from 1500 to 1688, chiefly with regard to Catholicism, temp. James I. and II., 3 vols. calf. Brussels (Scherborne), 1737-42. 4l. 10s.

Messrs. PUTTICK and SIMPSON sold on Monday, 18th November, and four following days, the Library of a Clergyman, among which were the following lots:

Sir Richard Hoare's History of Modern Wiltshire, 6 vols., 1842-43. 25l. 10s. John Gould's Birds of Europe, with 449 plates beautifully coloured, 5 vols., 1837. 94l.

John Gould's Birds of Australia, with 600 coloured plates, 7 vols., 1840-48. 96l.

A Century of Birds from the Himalayan Mountains, 80 plates, 1 vol., 1831. 10l.

Virginalia; or, Sonnets in Praise of the Virgin Mary. Printed with licence, 1632. 23l. 10s. The same copy occurred for sale in Mr. Bright's library in 1844, when it produced 6l. 6s. only.

BOOKS RECENTLY PUBLISHED.

ALFORD.—The Old and New Testament Dispensation Compared, &c. By the Rev. W. Alford, M.A. 2nd edit cr 8vo cl 7s 6d. Hatchard.

ARCHBOLD.—The Law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency, as founded on the Recent Statute, and General Orders of the Bankruptcy Court and County Courts. By John Fred. Archbold, Esq. 2nd edit 12mo cl 13s. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

ATHELSTAN.—A Poem. Fep 8vo cl 6s. E. Moxon and Co.

AXGUS.—Hand Book of the English Tongue. For the use of Students and others. By Joseph Angus, M.A. 12mo cl 5s. Religious Tract Society.

BABES (the) in the Basket; or, Daph and her Charge. 18mo bds 1s. Morgan.

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